

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Thursday, January 19, 1989

The House met at 12 noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

O God, may our experience of Your presence be received with an understanding both for ourselves and as a word to the whole world. May we not limit Your mercy and judgment to our own language or history, boundaries, or traditions, but receive Your gifts of life and love aware of all people from every place, with whom we share every hope, every fear, every joy. Bless us and all the people of the world, this day and every day. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

SWEARING IN OF THE
HONORABLE JOHN T. MYERS

The SPEAKER. The Chair will administer the oath to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MYERS] who was not here on the opening day. Will the gentleman from Indiana come forward and take the oath of office?

Mr. MYERS of Indiana appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

The SPEAKER. You are now a Member of the 101st Congress.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Now that the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MYERS] has qualified as a colleague in the 101st Congress, I would like to call on him, if he would, please, to lead us in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. MYERS of Indiana led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO
STANDING COMMITTEES OF
THE HOUSE

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 39) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 39

Resolved, That the following named Members, Resident Commissioner, and Delegates, be, and they are hereby, elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

Committee on Agriculture: Walter B. Jones, North Carolina; George E. Brown, Jr., California; Charles Rose, North Carolina; Glenn English, Oklahoma; Leon E. Panetta, California; Jerry Huckaby, Louisiana; Dan Glickman, Kansas; Tony Coelho, California; Charles W. Stenholm, Texas; Harold L. Volkmer, Missouri; Charles Hatcher, Georgia; Robin Tallon, South Carolina; Harley O. Staggers, Jr., West Virginia; Jim Olin, Virginia; Timothy J. Penny, Minnesota; Richard H. Stallings, Idaho; David R. Nagle, Iowa; Jim Jontz, Indiana; Tim Johnson, South Dakota; Claude Harris, Alabama; Ben Nighthorse Campbell, Colorado; Mike Espy, Mississippi; Bill Sarpalius, Texas; vacancy.

Committee on Armed Services: Charles E. Bennett, Florida; G.V. (Sonny) Montgomery, Mississippi; Ronald V. Dellums, California; Patricia Schroeder, Colorado; Beverly B. Byron, Maryland; Nicholas Mavroules, Massachusetts; Earl Hutto, Florida; Ike Skelton, Missouri; Marvin Leath, Texas; Dave McCurdy, Oklahoma; Thomas M. Foglietta, Pennsylvania; Roy Dyson, Maryland; Dennis M. Hertel, Michigan; Marilyn Lloyd, Tennessee; Norman Sisisky, Virginia; Richard Ray, Georgia; John M. Spratt, Jr., South Carolina; Frank McCloskey, Indiana; Solomon P. Ortiz, Texas; George (Buddy) Darden, Georgia; Tommy F. Robinson, Arkansas; Albert G. Bustamante, Texas; George J. Hochbrueckner, New York; Joseph E. Brennan, Maine; Owen B. Pickett, Virginia; H. Martin Lancaster, North Carolina; Lane Evans, Illinois; James H. Bilbray, Nevada; John Tanner, Tennessee; Michael R. McNulty, New York.

Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs: Frank Annunzio, Illinois; Walter E. Fauntroy, District of Columbia; Stephen L. Neal, North Carolina; Carroll Hubbard, Jr., Kentucky; John J. LaFalce, New York; Mary Rose Oakar, Ohio; Bruce F. Vento, Minnesota; Doug Barnard, Jr., Georgia; Robert Garcia, New York; Charles E. Schumer, New York; Barney Frank, Massachusetts; Richard H. Lehman, California; Bruce A. Morrison, Connecticut; Marcy Kaptur, Ohio; Ben Erdreich, Alabama; Thomas R. Carper, Delaware; Esteban Edward Torres, California; Gerald D. Kleczka, Wisconsin; Bill Nelson, Florida; Paul E. Kanjorski, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth J. Patterson, South Carolina; C. Thomas McMillen, Maryland; Joseph P. Kennedy II, Massachusetts; Floyd H. Flake, New York; Kweisi Mfume, Maryland; David E. Price, North Carolina; Nancy Pelosi, California; James A. McDermott, Washington; Peter Hoagland, Nebraska; Richard E. Neal, Massachusetts.

Committee on the Budget: Thomas S. Foley, Washington; Marty Russo, Illinois; Ed Jenkins, Georgia; Marvin Leath, Texas; Charles E. Schumer, New York; Barbara Boxer, California; Jim Slattery, Kansas; James L. Oberstar, Minnesota; Frank J.

Guarini, New Jersey; Richard J. Durbin, Illinois; Mike Espy, Mississippi; Dale E. Kildee, Michigan; Anthony C. Beilenson, California; Jerry Huckaby, Louisiana; Martin Olav Sabo, Minnesota; Bernard J. Dwyer, New Jersey; Howard L. Berman, California; Robert E. Wise, Jr., West Virginia; Marcy Kaptur, Ohio; John Bryant, Texas.

Committee on the District of Columbia: Walter E. Fauntroy, District of Columbia; Fortney H. (Pete) Stark, California; William H. Gray III, Pennsylvania; Mervyn M. Dymally, California; Alan Wheat, Missouri; Bruce A. Morrison, Connecticut; vacancy.

Committee on Education and Labor: William D. Ford, Michigan; Joseph M. Gaydos, Pennsylvania; William (Bill) Clay, Missouri; George Miller, California; Austin J. Murphy, Pennsylvania; Dale E. Kildee, Michigan; Pat Williams, Montana; Matthew G. Martinez, California; Major R. Owens, New York; Charles A. Hayes, Illinois; Carl C. Perkins, Kentucky; Thomas C. Sawyer, Ohio; Donald M. Payne, New Jersey; Nita M. Lowey, New York; Glenn Poshard, Illinois; Jolene Unsoeld, Washington; vacancy; vacancy; vacancy; vacancy.

Committee on Energy and Commerce: James H. Scheuer, New York; Henry A. Waxman, California; Philip R. Sharp, Indiana; James J. Florio, New Jersey; Edward J. Markey, Massachusetts; Thomas A. Luken, Ohio; Doug Walgren, Pennsylvania; Al Swift, Washington; Mickey Leland, Texas; Cardiss Collins, Illinois; Mike Synar, Oklahoma; W.J. (Billy) Tauzin, Louisiana; Ron Wyden, Oregon; Ralph M. Hall, Texas; Dennis E. Eckart, Ohio; Bill Richardson, New Mexico; Jim Slattery, Kansas; Gerry Sikorski, Minnesota; John Bryant, Texas; Jim Bates, California; Rick Boucher, Virginia; Jim Cooper, Tennessee; Terry L. Bruce, Illinois; J. Roy Rowland, Georgia; Thomas J. Manton, New York.

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Lee H. Hamilton, Indiana; Gus Yatron, Pennsylvania; Stephen J. Solarz, New York; Gerry E. Studds, Massachusetts; Howard Wolpe, Michigan; George W. Crockett, Jr., Michigan; Sam Gejdenson, Connecticut; Mervyn M. Dymally, California; Tom Lantos, California; Peter H. Kostmayer, Pennsylvania; Robert G. Torricelli, New Jersey; Lawrence J. Smith, Florida; Howard L. Berman, California; Mel Levine, California; Edward F. Feighan, Ohio; Ted Weiss, New York; Gary L. Ackerman, New York; Morris K. Udall, Arizona; James McClure Clarke, North Carolina; Jaime B. Fuster, Puerto Rico; Wayne Owens, Utah; Harry A. Johnston, Florida; Eliot L. Engel, New York; Eni F. H. Faleomavaega, American Samoa; vacancy; vacancy; vacancy.

Committee on Government Operations: Cardiss Collins, Illinois; Glenn English, Oklahoma; Henry A. Waxman, California; Ted Weiss, New York; Mike Synar, Oklahoma; Stephen L. Neal, North Carolina; Doug Barnard, Jr., Georgia; Barney Frank, Massachusetts; Tom Lantos, California; Robert E. Wise, Jr., West Virginia; Barbara Boxer, California; Major R. Owens, New York; Edolphus Towns, New York; John M. Spratt, Jr., South Carolina; Joe Kolter, Pennsylvania; Ben Erdreich, Alabama;

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Gerald D. Kleczka, Wisconsin; Albert G. Bustamante, Texas; Matthew G. Martinez, California; Louise McIntosh Slaughter, New York; Bill Grant, Florida; Nancy Pelosi, California; Donald M. Payne, New Jersey.

Committee on House Administration: Joseph M. Gaydos, Pennsylvania; Charles Rose, North Carolina; Leon E. Panetta, California; Al Swift, Washington; Mary Rose Oaker, Ohio; Tony Coelho, California; Jim Bates, California; William (Bill) Clay, Missouri; Sam Gejdenson, Connecticut; Joe Kolter, Pennsylvania; Ronnie G. Flippo, Alabama; Martin Frost, Texas.

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: George Miller, California; Philip R. Sharp, Indiana; Edward J. Markey, Massachusetts; Austin J. Murphy, Pennsylvania; Nick Joe Rahall II, West Virginia; Bruce F. Vento, Minnesota; Pat Williams, Montana; Tony Coelho, California; Beverly B. Byron, Maryland; Ron de Lugo, Virgin Islands; Sam Gejdenson, Connecticut; Peter H. Kostmayer, Pennsylvania; Richard H. Lehman, California; Bill Richardson, New Mexico; George (Buddy) Darden, Georgia; Peter J. Visclosky, Indiana; Jaime B. Fuster, Puerto Rico; Mel Levine, California; James McClure Clarke, North Carolina; Wayne Owens, Utah; John Lewis, Georgia; Ben Nighthorse Campbell, Colorado; Peter A. DeFazio, Oregon; Eni F. H. Faleomavaega, American Samoa; James A. McDermott, Washington.

Committee on the Judiciary: Robert W. Kastenmeier, Wisconsin; Don Edwards, California; John Conyers, Jr., Michigan; Romano L. Mazzoli, Kentucky; William J. Hughes, New Jersey; Mike Synar, Oklahoma; Patricia Schroeder, Colorado; Dan Glickman, Kansas; Barney Frank, Massachusetts; George W. Crockett, Jr., Michigan; Charles E. Schumer, New York; Bruce A. Morrison, Connecticut; Edward F. Feighan, Ohio; Lawrence J. Smith, Florida; Howard L. Berman, California; Rick Boucher, Virginia; Harley O. Staggers, Jr., West Virginia; John Bryant, Texas; Benjamin L. Cardin, Maryland; George E. Sangmeister, Illinois.

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries: Gerry E. Studds, Massachusetts; Carroll Hubbard, Jr., Kentucky; William J. Hughes, New Jersey; Earl Hutto, Florida; W.J. (Billy) Tauzin, Louisiana; Thomas M. Foglietta, Pennsylvania; Dennis M. Hertel, Michigan; Roy Dyson, Maryland; William O. Lipinski, Illinois; Robert A. Borski, Pennsylvania; Thomas R. Carper, Delaware; Douglas H. Bosco, California; Robin Tallon, South Carolina; Solomon P. Ortiz, Texas; Charles E. Bennett, Florida; Thomas J. Manton, New York; Owen B. Pickett, Virginia; Joseph E. Brennan, Maine; George J. Hochbrueckner, New York; Bob Clement, Tennessee; Stephen Solarz, New York; Frank Pallone, Jr., New Jersey; Greg H. Laughlin, Texas; Nita M. Lowey, New York; Jolene Unsoeld, Washington.

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: William (Bill) Clay, Missouri; Patricia Schroeder, Colorado; Robert Garcia, New York; Mickey Leland, Texas; Gus Yatron, Pennsylvania; Mary Rose Oaker, Ohio; Gerry Sikorski, Minnesota; Frank McCloskey, Indiana; Gary L. Ackerman, New York; Mervyn M. Dymally, California; Thomas C. Sawyer, Ohio; Morris K. Udall, Arizona.

Committee on Public Works and Transportation: Robert A. Roe, New Jersey; Norman Y. Mineta, California; James L. Oberstar, Minnesota; Henry J. Nowak, New York; Nick Joe Rahall II, West Virginia; Douglas Applegate, Ohio; Ron de Lugo, Virgin Islands; Gus Savage, Illinois; Douglas

H. Bosco, California; Robert A. Borski, Pennsylvania; Joe Kolter, Pennsylvania; Tim Valentine, North Carolina; Edolphus Towns, New York; William O. Lipinski, Illinois; Peter J. Visclosky, Indiana; James A. Traficant, Jr., Ohio; Louise McIntosh Slaughter, New York; John Lewis, Georgia; Peter A. DeFazio, Oregon; Benjamin L. Cardin, Maryland; Bill Grant, Florida; David E. Skaggs, Colorado; James A. Hayes, Louisiana; Bob Clement, Tennessee; Lewis F. Payne, Jr., Virginia; Jerry F. Costello, Illinois; Frank Pallone, Jr., New Jersey; Ben Jones, Georgia; Mike Parker, Mississippi; Greg H. Laughlin, Texas.

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology: George E. Brown, Jr., California; James H. Scheuer, New York; Marilyn Lloyd, Tennessee; Doug Walgren, Pennsylvania; Dan Glickman, Kansas; Harold L. Volkmer, Missouri; Howard Wolpe, Michigan; Bill Nelson, Florida; Ralph M. Hall, Texas; Dave McCurdy, Oklahoma; Norman Y. Mineta, California; Tim Valentine, North Carolina; Robert G. Torricelli, New Jersey; Rick Boucher, Virginia; Terry L. Bruce, Illinois; Richard H. Stallings, Idaho; James A. Traficant, Jr., Ohio; Lee H. Hamilton, Indiana; Henry J. Nowak, New York; Carl C. Perkins, Kentucky; C. Thomas McMillen, Maryland; David E. Price, North Carolina; David R. Nagle, Iowa; James A. Hayes, Louisiana; David E. Skaggs, Colorado; Jerry F. Costello, Illinois; Harry A. Johnston, Florida; John Tanner, Tennessee.

Committee on Small Business: Neal Smith, Iowa; Thomas A. Luken, Ohio; Ike Skelton, Missouri; Romano L. Mazzoli, Kentucky; Nicholas Mavroules, Massachusetts; Charles Hatcher, Georgia; Ron Wyden, Oregon; Dennis E. Eckart, Ohio; Gus Savage, Illinois; Norman Sisisky, Virginia; Esteban Edward Torres, California; Jim Cooper, Tennessee; Jim Olin, Virginia; Richard Ray, Georgia; Charles A. Hayes, Illinois; John Conyers, Jr., Michigan; James H. Bilbray, Nevada; Kweisi Mfume, Maryland; Floyd H. Flake, New York; H. Martin Lancaster, North Carolina; Michael R. McNulty, New York; Bill Sarpalius, Texas; Peter Hoagland, Nebraska; Richard E. Neal, Massachusetts; Glenn Poshard, Illinois; vacancy.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Don Edwards, California; Douglas Applegate, Ohio; Lane Evans, Illinois; Timothy J. Penny, Minnesota; Harley O. Staggers, Jr., West Virginia; J. Roy Rowland, Georgia; James J. Florio, New Jersey; Paul E. Kanjorski, Pennsylvania; Tommy F. Robinson, Arkansas; Charles W. Stenholm, Texas; Claude Harris, Alabama; Joseph P. Kennedy II, Massachusetts; Elizabeth J. Patterson, South Carolina; Tim Johnson, South Dakota; Jim Jontz, Indiana; Lewis F. Payne, Jr., Virginia; Bruce A. Morrison, Connecticut; George E. Sangmeister, Illinois; Mike Parker, Mississippi; Ben Jones, Georgia.

Mr. GRAY (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE FROM TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1989, TO FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1989

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Tuesday, January 24, 1989, it adjourn to meet at 11 a.m. on Friday, January 27, 1989.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE TO LEAD HOUSE PROCESSION IN INAUGURA- TION CEREMONY

The SPEAKER. The Chair designates the Honorable JAMIE L. WHITTEN, of Mississippi, dean of the House, to act as Speaker pro tempore on Friday, January 20, 1989, to lead the House procession to the inauguration of the President and Vice President.

INAUGURAL CEREMONIES OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 40) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. Res. 40

Resolved, That at 10:30 ante meridiem on Friday, January 20, 1989, the House shall proceed to the West Front of the Capitol for the purpose of attending the inaugural ceremonies of the President and Vice President of the United States; and that upon the conclusion of the ceremonies the House stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridiem on Tuesday, January 24, 1989.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER TO DECLARE RECESSES ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1989

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order at any time on Friday, January 20, 1989, for the Speaker to declare recesses subject to the call of the Chair.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 10 a.m. on Friday, January 20, 1989.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING'S MESSAGE

(Mr. MAZZOLI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, this past Monday the United States of America for the fourth time commemorated the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., with a national holiday, and millions of words in the form of speeches and written material have ensued, and there is a tendency in all of that emotion to perhaps make Dr. King into something which he was not, and that is into a perfect person, and of course no human being is perfect. A human being cannot be perfect.

But, Mr. Speaker, Dr. King did touch a wellspring in the American people, and I think that the essence and the genuineness of Dr. King was captured in the remarks made by Vice President Bush, President-elect Bush, 2 days ago, and that is that Dr. King wanted to improve the lot, not just of black people and poor people, but improve the lot of all people in the United States and across the world, and to that end he gave his life.

Mr. Speaker, that is a beautiful message. It is a very powerful message, and it is a message which all of us would do well to emulate. We all need to contribute to make the world and this Nation better.

THE INAUGURATION—A RECONFIRMATION OF OUR LEADERSHIP IN THE WORLD

(Mr. GEKAS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, Members of the House, 200 years ago, in January 1789, the Nation was preparing, as we are today, for the inauguration of the first President of the United States. Albeit that did not occur until April of that year, the entire Nation was in the hubbub of the expectancy and excitement that preceded the convening of the First Congress of the United States and the inauguration of the first President.

Two hundred years later we can actually say that everybody in the United States marvels at the fact that the transition that is about to occur from the Reagan administration to the new President of the United States 200 years after that first President came to power is one of easy transition, smoothness, and one of historic significance confirming once again that the Constitution of the United States and the society of the United States are unparalleled in world history and will continue to rep-

resent the leadership in the world in all phases of life.

HOW COULD THIS HAPPEN?

(Mr. LEHMAN of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. LEHMAN of California. Mr. Speaker, 2 days ago an indigent and obviously deranged man walked into a school yard in Stockton, CA, a community in my district, pulled out a Chinese AK-47, an automatic rifle, and murdered at least five young, innocent elementary school students. He wounded 30 others, and he traumatized an entire community which now grieves over a loss that cannot be replaced. He purchased this dangerous lethal weapon, that can only be used to kill people, over the counter from a vendor in Oregon.

Mr. Speaker, how could this happen? Why was a weapon like this for sale over the counter in the first place? How could a deranged indigent come to own one? Why was there not some minimal waiting period required to check into this person's mental stability or his reasons for wanting a lethal automatic weapon in the first place? At least there should have been some impediment for preventing this act to make it less likely that further ones could occur.

Mr. Speaker, this is not a question of legitimate constitutional rights. Deranged people have no rights to own automatic rifles, and society has an obligation to put reasonable restrictions in place. All over the counter sales of AK-47's and weapons of destruction like them should be banned. Real gun enthusiasts do not need them. Mass murderers do.

□ 1210

SOMETHING WRONG WITH GUN CONTROL

(Mr. CRAIG asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, the recent tragedy in Stockton, CA, where a deranged criminal brutally murdered several innocent schoolchildren, has already prompted calls for more restrictions on firearms.

Some who are advocating new gun laws aimed at semiautomatic rifles are well-meaning and sincere, but ignorant of the fact that the semiautomatic action is the same in a Remington Model Four 30-06 as in the weapon used in that recent tragic crime.

Others, who make their living advocating restrictive gun laws, are more cynical in their efforts to restrict or ban semiautomatics. Let me quote from a recent pamphlet, published by the disingenuously named "Educational Fund to End Handgun Violence."

Among reasons cited by the authors for the prospective success of bans on semiautomatics are that "it will be a new topic in what has become to the press and public an 'old' debate." The authors continue to laud the potential of this new agenda item:

The weapons' menacing looks, coupled with the public's confusion over fully automatic machine guns versus semiautomatic assault weapons—anything that looks like a machine gun is assumed to be a machine gun—can only increase that chance of public support for restrictions on these weapons.

And that is what we have been seeing, Mr. Speaker, widespread confusion over the facts of the incident, the background of the criminal, and the firearms used. Most of this confusion is attributable to an ill-informed yet opinionated mass media. I have even heard one radio personality state that "what makes the AK-47 so deadly is its automatic magazine." To anyone who knows anything about firearms, that is of course ludicrous.

Mr. Speaker, we will again be asked to consider legislation that would restrict the access by law-abiding citizens to a particular type of firearm because of the actions of a homicidal maniac. As my colleagues are aware, this individual was armed with not only a rifle, but with a pistol as well. A pistol, I might add, that the criminal purchased in California, under her 15-day waiting period and police background check. It frankly astonishes me to hear some of my colleagues state that a police background check would have prevented this criminal from acquiring a rifle when it so clearly did not prevent him from acquiring, legally, a handgun.

Yet the calls for "gun control" continue. I have yet to hear calls for the responsible approach to this problem. We understand from news reports that the perpetrator of the Stockton crime had a lengthy criminal arrest record. What has gone unreported is what happened to those arrests. Here was an individual charged with narcotics offenses, weapons offenses, and the crime of robbery. All of those offenses can be classified as felonies. Yet this man was not in prison! If these serious charges were repeatedly plea bargained down to misdemeanors, a fact that would allow him to comply with the waiting period system in California and purchase his pistol, then the American people deserve to hear from the prosecutor and the judge who put this individual back on the streets. If not, then there is something seriously wrong with records retrieval and storage system employed by the State of California.

I for one am proud, Mr. Speaker, that this body had the foresight to act on precisely this issue in the 100th Congress. Last Congress, you will re-

member, we instructed the Justice Department to investigate the adequacy of the current system for storage and retrieval of criminal records. The Justice Department will be reporting back to this body this fall, with a detailed plan setting out improvements in those records, and the availability of technology to allow the instantaneous access to those records at the point of sale of a firearm, whether rifle or handgun.

Most importantly, however, as part of the same amendment to the omnibus antidrug bill, we mandated the revocation of probation for any felon caught in possession of a firearm. It is too soon to tell whether such a mandate would have kept Patrick Purdy in jail, but this new law may well prevent similar tragedies from occurring in the future.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTION TO OPPOSE USE OF GASOLINE TAXES FOR DEFICIT REDUCTION

(Mr. ANDERSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, today more than 60 cosponsors, including the bipartisan leadership of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation, join me in introducing a sense of the House resolution strongly opposing the use of Federal gasoline and diesel taxes for deficit reduction. When used for transportation purposes, these taxes are sensible user fees; however, when used to reduce the deficit, motorfuels taxes are harshly regressive, geographically inequitable, and damaging to our economy.

Moderate- and low-income groups in this country would suffer the most under such a deficit reduction scheme. The lowest income gasoline users would pay more than three times as much for deficit reduction relative to their income as more affluent citizens. Surely we cannot justify basing a contribution to deficit reduction on the amount of gasoline an individual uses. Also, Americans in rural communities, on a per household basis, travel 40 percent more miles a day. These rural citizens should not pay 40 percent more at the gasoline pump for deficit reduction than Americans living in metropolitan areas, especially since rural communities often cannot provide their residents a mass transit alternative.

The American economy would also suffer greatly from an increase in gasoline and diesel taxes for deficit reduction. A recent Wharton econometric study forecasts a \$10-billion drop in the gross national product from a 10-cent-per-gallon increase. The recessionary impact of such an increase

would force 80,000 persons out of work in the first year, and 180,000 by the third. Furthermore, automobile production, housing construction and petroleum refinery output would all decline significantly, while inflation surged by 0.3 percent. A 10-cent increase would generate all of these negative impacts—imagine the economic damage that a larger increase, supported by some, would cause.

Mr. Speaker, the introduction of this resolution today will send a strong message to keep transportation user fees where they belong, and where they are badly needed—expanding and improving our transportation network.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS TO PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The SPEAKER. The Chair announces the appointment of the following Members to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence:

Mr. BEILSON of California, chairman;

Mr. McCURDY of Oklahoma;

Mr. KASTENMEIER of Wisconsin;

Mr. ROE of New Jersey;

Mr. McHUGH of New York;

Mr. DWYER of New Jersey;

Mr. WILSON of Texas;

Mrs. KENNELLY of Connecticut;

Mr. GLICKMAN of Kansas;

Mr. MAVROULES of Massachusetts;

Mr. RICHARDSON of New Mexico; and

Mr. SOLARZ of New York.

BUDGET OF THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR 1990—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 101-3)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed, and the accompanying message containing recommendations for executive, legislative and judicial salaries received on January 9, 1989, is also referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and ordered printed as part 2 of that House Document.

THE BUDGET MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT To the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate:

Eight years ago many in this country were concerned about the future of our economy, our government and, indeed, the Nation itself. Unemployment was high and rising. Inflation and interest rates were reaching record levels. Our Nation's defense capabilities had been weakened by neglect. The international prestige of the U.S. was at low ebb.

To resolve the economic problems then facing us, our administration proposed a recovery program centering on four fundamental principles:

- Reduce personal and business tax rates.
- Reduce the rate of growth of Federal spending.
- Reduce the Federal regulatory burden by eliminating unnecessary restrictions while protecting the public's interest and safety.
- Support a moderate and steady monetary policy to bring inflation under control.

To rebuild our defense capabilities and restore America's standing in the world we proposed expanded national security and international programs.

We also initiated the largest management improvement program ever attempted in order to restore the proper relationships among the Federal, State and local governments, and the private sector; to eliminate waste in Federal programs; and to introduce management controls and efficiencies, while improving services.

Today, the American people can be proud of the progress that has been made on each of these fronts. As a result of this progress, America is internally stronger, internationally more secure, and stands taller in the eyes of the world than it did eight years ago.

EIGHT YEARS OF ACCOMPLISHMENT

Working together, we have accomplished much over the last eight years.

THE ECONOMY

- The current economic expansion, now in its seventy-fourth month, has outlasted all previous peacetime expansions in U.S. history. Business investment and exports are rising, and economic growth is expected to continue into the 1990's.
- Since this expansion began, 19 million new jobs have been created, while the unemployment rate has fallen by more than 5 percentage points—to 5.4 percent, the lowest level in 14 years.
- Inflation, which averaged 10.4 percent annually during the four years before our administration began, has averaged less than a third of that during the past six years.
- Real after-tax personal income has risen 24 percent since 1982, increasing our overall standard of living.

TAXES AND REGULATIONS

- Between 1981 and 1987, changes in the Federal tax code have made the tax laws more equitable, cut income tax rates, and eliminated Federal income taxes for 4.3 million low-income individuals and families.
- Since 1981, the time spent by the public filling out forms required by the Federal Government has been

cut by 600 million hours annually, and the number of pages of regulations published annually in the *Federal Register* has been reduced by over 45 percent.

BUDGET

- The growth in domestic spending has been slowed, and the budget priorities have been shifted to those functions the Federal Government should provide, such as national defense, basic scientific research, and protecting the rights of all citizens.
- The social security system has been rescued from the brink of insolvency and made sound into the next century.
- The runaway growth of spending for means-tested entitlement programs that occurred in the 1970's has been curbed. Eligibility rules have been tightened to retarget benefits to the needy. Basic benefits for the poor, the elderly, and others in need of Federal assistance have been maintained.
- We have begun the process of putting other entitlement programs on a more rational basis, including medicare hospital insurance, which was converted to a system that encourages efficiency and lower costs.

DEFENSE AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

- Our defenses have been strengthened. Weapons systems have been modernized and upgraded. We are recruiting and retaining higher caliber military personnel. The readiness, training, and morale of our troops have been improved significantly.
- As a result of our greater strength, we were able to negotiate with the Soviet Union a verifiable treaty that completely eliminates an entire class of nuclear missiles.

—We began the Strategic Defense Initiative research and technology program that offers our best hope of a safer world in which our security, and that of our allies, no longer rests on deterrence through the threat of nuclear retaliation, but on defenses that threaten no one.

—Our willingness to defend freedom throughout the world has met with success in the spread of democracy and in turning back the tide of Communist expansion.

MANAGEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT

- Federal agencies undertook a major management improvement program, "Reform '88," to carry out the cash, credit, and financial operations of the Federal Government in a more business-like manner, and to reduce waste, fraud, and abuse.
- Functions that were pre-empted by the Federal Government are being transferred back to the private sector or to State and local governments.
- Greater use is being made of cost sharing and user fees, shifting the cost of projects and programs where appropriate to those who benefit from them.

THE FEDERAL DEFICIT

The one area in which I have been persistently disappointed throughout my term of office has been in the efforts to bring the budget under control. Time and again I have proposed measures to help curb Federal domestic program spending. Time and again these proposals have been rejected by Congress.

The reasons for the rise in the Federal deficit in the early 1980's are simple. First, we experienced one of the most severe recessions of the post-war period. It has been estimated that 81 percent—over \$640 billion—of the

growth of the deficit over the 1981-1986 levels originally projected in my March 1981 budget was attributable to that recession. The second reason is that, even after including necessary increases for defense, my March 1981 budget called for net spending reductions totaling \$331 billion over 5 years; but Congress approved less than 40 percent of those reductions. Wasteful programs continued to be funded. The necessary reductions have still not been made.

If the deficit is not curbed by continuing to limit the appetite of government, we put in jeopardy all that we worked so hard over the years to achieve. Large deficits brought on by excessive domestic spending undercut the incentives to work and save by absorbing the savings that would otherwise lead to productive investment. We cannot allow this to happen.

I am proud of America's accomplishments. Our economy is booming, our defenses are stronger, and our standing in the world is again second to none.

THIS BUDGET REDUCES THE 1990 DEFICIT BELOW THE G-R-H TARGET AND ACHIEVES BALANCE IN 1993

The fiscal year 1990 budget, my last, represents a continuation of my efforts to reduce the Federal budget deficit through restraint in domestic spending.

The budget I am submitting today complies with the deficit targets set in the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings (G-R-H) Act, by proposing measures that meet the 1990 deficit target of \$100 billion and assure a steady reduction in the deficit, leading to a balanced budget in 1993.

Under my proposals, the deficit would decline to less than 2 percent of GNP in 1990, and the Federal debt held by the public would also decline as a proportion of GNP.

BUDGET SUMMARY

(Dollar amounts in billions)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Receipts	909.0	975.5	1,059.3	1,140.5	1,212.2	1,281.4	1,345.0
Outlays	1,064.0	1,137.0	1,151.8	1,207.3	1,244.4	1,279.0	1,311.6
Surplus or deficit (—)	-155.1	-161.5	-92.5	-66.8	-32.2	2.4	33.4
Surplus or deficit (—) without asset sales	-155.1	-161.5	-98.6	-69.2	-34.3	1.6	32.6
G-R-H deficit targets	-144.0	-136.0	-100.0	-64.0	-28.0	0.0	NA
Difference	11.1	25.5	-1.4	5.2	6.3	-1.6	NA
ADDENDUM							
Surplus or deficit (—) as a percent of GNP	-3.2	-3.2	-1.7	-1.1	-0.5	0.0	0.5

Note.—Totals include social security, which is off-budget.
NA: Not available.

This budget shows that a gradual elimination of the deficit is possible without raising taxes, without cutting into essential social programs, without devastating defense, and without neglecting other national priorities. It can be done in a reasonable, responsible way—with discipline and fairness. New taxes are not required. Receipts

will grow dramatically between 1989 and 1990 because our economy is growing. This budget simply proposes to increase spending by less than the increase in revenues, and therefore, reduce the deficit. The proposed reforms will yield additional deficit reductions in future years. We have an opportunity this year to put the worst

of the deficit problem behind us and enable the next Administration to begin its term of office with a clean slate and with the promise of continuing prosperity.

FUNDING NATIONAL PRIORITIES

To address urgent national priorities within the deficit limit set by the G-R-

H Act, my budget proposes that some programs—such as those for AIDS research and prevention, drug enforcement, and technology development—receive significant funding increases, while others are reduced, reformed, or, in some cases, terminated.

DEFENSE

Maintaining peace and protecting our country are the foremost responsibilities of the Federal government. Defense budget authority declined in real (inflation-adjusted) terms for the fourth straight year with funding of \$299 billion for 1989. This trend cannot continue without severe impact on combat readiness. Therefore, my budget requests defense funding of \$315 billion in budget authority and \$303 billion in outlays for 1990, and \$331 billion in budget authority and \$314 billion in outlays in 1991. These amounts provide 2 percent annual real growth in budget authority over the 1989 level, bringing it back up to the 1984 level in inflation-adjusted terms by 1991. The budget also projects 2 percent real growth in these programs in future years.

We must continue to maintain our nuclear deterrent. For 1990, the budget proposes \$9.0 billion for atomic energy defense programs, a \$0.9 billion increase over 1989. A total of \$2.8 billion is dedicated to the modernization of the nuclear materials production complex and to increase environmental clean-up and waste management efforts.

INTERNATIONAL

To consolidate and build on the foreign policy gains of the past eight years, additional funds are needed for international affairs that would promote our foreign policy and national security interests in the Middle East, Central America, and elsewhere. A special program is proposed to foster strong economic growth in the Philippines to support that country's return to democracy. Other increases in foreign aid would pay arrearages on contributions to multilateral lending institutions and make payments to the United Nations and related agencies.

DRUG ABUSE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

Our fight against drug abuse must continue, as well as our efforts to protect the individual against crime:

- For drug law enforcement, prevention, and treatment programs, I propose \$5.7 billion in 1990, an increase of \$164 million over 1989. This funding, together with the new authorities and sanctions contained in the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, will enable us to move toward our goal of a drug-free America.
- To relieve prison overcrowding and adequately house a growing inmate population, I would provide \$1.6 billion for prison construction and operation, \$193 million more

than was devoted to this purpose in 1989.

AIDS RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

This budget reflects my belief that addressing the problem of AIDS must remain a top priority:

- Preventing and alleviating suffering from the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), which causes AIDS, is our highest public health priority. Federal support for research, prevention, and treatment exceeds \$2.1 billion in 1989, and will approach \$2.8 billion in 1990. This budget asks for \$1.6 billion, or 24 percent over 1989, for Public Health Service HIV funding.

RESEARCH

One of our highest priorities is to strengthen U.S. technology and make America more competitive. For example:

- I propose a continued increase in federally supported basic research aimed at longer-term improvements in the Nation's productivity and global competitiveness. This budget continues the commitment to double National Science Foundation support for academic basic research by 1993, increases support for training future scientists and engineers, and expedites transfer of the results of Government-funded basic research to industry.
- Our space program will provide \$13.1 billion for continued development of America's first permanently manned space station; for increased support for improving the performance and reliability of the space shuttle; for initiation of two major new international planetary space science missions; and for support to encourage the commercial development of space.
- Also included in the budget is \$250 million in 1990 as the Federal share of support for initiating construction of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC). Non-Federal cost sharing arrangements will be required to support one-third of the project's costs. The SSC as currently envisaged will be the largest pure science project ever undertaken. It will help keep this country on the cutting edge of high energy physics research well into the next century.

OTHER PRIORITIES

Other areas of Federal responsibility receive priority funding in this budget:

- To continue the Federal Aviation Administration's multi-year program to increase its controller and inspector workforces and to modernize the Nation's air traffic control systems, the budget provides \$7.7 billion—a 17 percent increase over the 1989 level.
- To alleviate the problems facing our savings institutions, I propose that the Federal Savings and Loan

Insurance Corporation (FSLIC) spend \$16 billion in 1989 and \$9 billion in 1990 to address the most serious thrift institution problems. The Secretary of the Treasury is developing a comprehensive plan to resolve the savings industry's problems, and reform the financial institution regulatory structure and deposit insurance system to prevent a reoccurrence of these problems. I expect the Secretary to submit his proposals to the new President shortly.

- To improve coordination of Federal rural development programs and to redirect funding toward needy rural areas and program recipients, I am continuing support of the rural development initiative coordinated by the Secretary of Agriculture.
- By emphasizing housing vouchers, I would provide housing assistance to 132,000 additional low-income households in 1990, 5 percent more than the 126,124 additional households receiving housing subsidies in 1989. Housing vouchers can serve more low-income households at a lower Federal cost and provide greater opportunity for these families to rent housing of their own choosing.
- To maintain the progress we have been making in fostering State and local education reform, I would sustain the present level of spending on discretionary education programs at \$18.5 billion, but refocus those funds to put more money where the needs of the disadvantaged and students with handicaps are greatest.
- To continue the significant progress we have made in cleaning up the environment, I recommend a \$105 million increase for the Environmental Protection Agency's regulatory, research and enforcement programs. I also recommend an increase of \$315 million for the Superfund hazardous waste clean-up program in order to maintain the program's momentum and support a stronger enforcement role.
- Because changes in the earth's natural systems can have tremendous economic and social effects, global climate change is becoming a critical concern. Our ability to understand and predict these changes is currently limited, and a better understanding is essential for developing policies. The budget proposes a coordinated and effective Federal research program on global change. This budget is accompanied by a report by the Committee on Earth Sciences that describes this program and its strategy.
- Last year's fires on Federal forestlands indicated the need for more

timely funding for annual fire-fighting costs. I therefore propose that two new Federal wild land firefighting accounts be established in the Departments of Agriculture and Interior.

—To further strengthen our energy security, I propose legislation authorizing the sale of the naval petroleum reserves to the private sector in exchange for cash and oil to be added to the strategic petroleum reserve. I also propose the establishment of a separate 10 million barrel defense petroleum inventory.

—To provide for the timely completion of my Reform '88 management improvement program I propose an additional \$103 million for 1990, to further improve our management and credit systems.

MAJOR PROGRAMS ARE REFORMED TO ACHIEVE DEFICIT REDUCTION

The program structure and incentives underlying many domestic Federal programs need to be altered to promote greater efficiency and cost-effectiveness.

—Current farm price support programs are far too costly. For the period 1986-89 an estimated \$130 billion in Federal spending for farm-related assistance programs provided an average of nearly \$600,000 per farmer. Much of this assistance goes to farmers with high incomes—more than twice the U.S. family average. I therefore propose outlay reductions for the price and income support programs of \$2 billion in 1990 and additional annual reductions of between \$2 and \$2.5 billion in each year from 1991 through 1994. In addition, I urge reform of the counterproductive sugar price support program.

—The rapidly rising costs of the medicare program need to be moderated. I propose a reasonable increase in the medicare prospective payment system rate and reductions in hospital capital payments and special graduate medical education payments. Also, in an effort to restrain excessive growth in supplementary medical insurance (SMI) costs, I propose extension of the current law SMI premiums, limitations on physician payments, reductions in payments for certain overpriced procedures, and reforms in the durable medical equipment payment system. Medicare spending would still grow by 9 percent between 1989 and 1990 under these proposals—but not by the 13 percent that would occur under current law.

—I also propose reforms in the medicare program to reduce spending growth between 1989 and 1990 to \$1.7 billion, or 5 percent, rather than the \$3.3 billion, or 9 percent,

that would occur under current law. These reforms reinstate successful incentives employed in the early 1980's. My budget also proposes restructuring Federal financing of administrative expenses to give States greater incentives to operate their administrative systems as efficiently as possible.

—The Government often continues programs at the Federal level that are either duplicative or are no longer needed, or more appropriately undertaken by other levels of government or the private sector. This is the case with the Economic Development Administration, Amtrak, urban mass transit discretionary grants, and most operating subsidies for the Postal Service. Efforts to reverse this situation have been undertaken by prior administrations as well as my own. These programs should be eliminated. The budget proposes termination of 82 programs that are not needed to satisfy national priorities.

—Under current law, outlays for Federal employee retirement and health benefits are estimated to grow from \$51.3 billion in 1989 to \$55.9 billion in 1990. I propose freezing retirement cost-of-living allowances (COLAs) and other reforms to hold the 1990 level to slightly above that for 1989, reducing the growth that would otherwise occur by \$4.4 billion.

ACHIEVING A PROPER FEDERAL ROLE AND IMPROVING MANAGEMENT

As the Federal Government grew, it took on improper responsibilities, and managed its programs inefficiently. We undertook to return the Federal Government to its proper role. We also initiated a major program to improve the management of the remaining programs. These priorities are continued and expanded in this budget.

PRIVATIZATION

The Government and the private sector should each do what it does best. The Federal Government should not be involved in providing goods and services where private enterprise can do the job cheaper and better.

Accordingly, my budget proposes that a number of Federal enterprises be opened to the private sector, through public offerings or outright sales. Following our success in the sale of Conrail and the sale of \$21 billion in selected loan portfolios, I am proposing sale of the naval petroleum reserves, the Alaska Power Administration, and the Southeastern Power Administration. I also propose sale of the Federal Government's helium-processing assets, excess real property, and a further \$4.3 billion in loan portfolios. In addition, my budget proposes legislation to establish a government corporation for the uranium enrichment

enterprise, as the first step towards eventual privatization.

The Federal Government should also depend more on the private sector to provide ancillary and support services for activities that remain in Federal hands. Therefore, I propose a number of pilot projects and studies in areas such as the private delivery of advertising materials and urgent mail, and the Department of Justice's prison hospitals.

IMPROVED MANAGEMENT

In 1981, I made a promise to the American people "to limit Government to its proper role and make it the servant, not the master, of the people." My "Management Improvement Program: Reform '88" has helped make Government more efficient and more responsive. We reduced waste and fraud in Federal programs by combining the efforts of the inspectors general into the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency, resulting in over \$110 billion saved or put to better use—and their efforts are continuing.

I saw that the Federal Government did not have effective cash management practices for dealing with what is now a \$2 trillion annual cash flow, nor did it have a government-wide credit management program for what is now a \$1 trillion portfolio. This resulted in the waste of billions of dollars each year. We built the necessary government-wide controls in both areas and stopped the drain.

Moreover, we began the establishment of the first government-wide financial accounting system, consolidating and making uniform over 400 previously incompatible individual agency systems. This was essential for any well-managed government, and is presently being implemented.

The Federal Government has a major effect on our daily lives through the collection of taxes and fees, the direct provisions of services, the payment of financial assistance through various entitlement programs, and the regulation of commercial enterprises. Through modernization, improved administration, and automated services the Government has made substantial reductions in the time it takes to provide services to the public. As the 21st century approaches, the Federal Government must adapt its role in our society to changing conditions and changing technology. At the turn of the century, the U.S. population will exceed 268 million, with a larger proportion of elderly citizens. Changes in technology and communication will increasingly link the world's economies, trade, capital flows, and travel as never before.

The 1990 *Management Report*, which is being forwarded to the Congress as part of the 1990 budget submission, reflects the highlights of

OMB's report to me on "Government of the Future." That *Management Report* has been expanded as a beginning to a planning process that has, in part, shaped the proposals in this budget and should become a part of the annual budget process.

BUDGET PROCESS REFORM IS DESPERATELY NEEDED TO CONTINUE DEFICIT REDUCTION

The persistence of the budget deficit is overwhelming evidence that the Federal budget process is fundamentally flawed. Past efforts at "reform" have been directed largely toward protecting a large portion of domestic spending from real fiscal discipline. Fourteen years after passage of the Congressional Budget Act and three years after enactment of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, the Federal budget process remains unwieldy and undisciplined. The American people expect better of their political system, and they deserve it.

Under the Congressional Budget Act, Congressional budget resolutions—Congress' proposed budgets—are passed each year. They are not sent to the President for approval and, therefore, are not law. They provide guidance to the committees of Congress, but the guidance is often late and ambiguous. The resolutions are usually passed well after the dates required by law, and well after they are needed by the finance, authorizing, and appropriations committees. Moreover, there is little agreement within Congress on the guidance provided. The House of Representatives and the Senate do not agree, except in the most general terms, on the priorities implied by resolutions both have approved.

Except for last year's on-time performance, Congress' self-imposed budget deadlines have usually been missed, and massive continuing resolutions and reconciliation bills have been the rule rather than the exception. These large, cumbersome bills provide cozy hiding places for hundreds of special interest add-ons, which line-item veto authority would permit the President to challenge.

A number of changes in the budget process—most of which I have recommended before—are needed to instill budget discipline throughout the legislative process. I urge Congress to adopt the following measures:

Balanced budget amendment.—I remain committed to and urge approval of a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget. The amendment should require a super-majority vote (at least 60 percent) in the Congress to increase taxes.

Line-item veto.—My successors should be given the authority, subject to Congressional override, to veto line-items in annual appropriations bills, in authorizing legislation that provides or mandates funding for programs,

and in revenue bills. Such authority would permit the elimination of substantial waste and would be an effective instrument for enforcing budget discipline.

Enhanced rescission authority.—To enhance the President's ability to control Government spending, I recommend that line-item veto authority be complemented by a change in law that would require the Congress to vote "yea" or "nay" on any rescission proposed by the President. Current law allows the Congress to duck responsibility by simply ignoring proposed rescissions for 45 days.

Biennial budgeting.—The annual budget process consumes too much time and energy. A biennial budget would reduce the repetitive budget tasks, allow more time for considering key spending and revenue decisions, provide less scope for gimmicks that give the illusion of "savings," such as shifting spending from one year to another without affecting the underlying programs, and permit the realization of real savings that would be possible with a more assured availability of funds. For these reasons, I recommend that biennial budgeting be adopted.

Joint budget resolution.—To ensure the broader scrutiny and stricter discipline that is needed in the congressional budget process, I propose that Congress be required to prepare a budget resolution covering a minimum of two years showing revenue proposals individually and showing spending priorities. The Congress should also be required to submit its budget resolution to the President for his signature or veto. Subsequent legislation which exceeds these allocations should not be considered without super-majority approval.

Individual transmittal of appropriations bills.—The practice of transmitting full-year continuing resolutions covering a number of appropriations bills does not permit the Legislative and Executive Branches to exercise proper scrutiny of those bills. Too often in the past, such continuing resolutions have provided convenient cover for special-interest spending that would not survive close scrutiny. To minimize this risk, I propose that appropriations bills be transmitted individually to the President.

Credit reform.—The effects of credit activities are recorded imperfectly under current budget accounting. The subsidy component of Federal lending programs remains hidden.

To correct this major fault in the budget system, I recommended credit reform legislation two years ago. This legislation, which I am recommending again, would measure the true cost—the present value—of the subsidies provided by Federal credit programs and put that cost on an expenditure basis equivalent to the cost of other Federal programs. This change must

be an integral part of the reform of the budget process.

Measuring the effects of budget proposals.—Budget discipline and lasting deficit reduction would be facilitated if the Legislative and Executive Branches were to use a common set of principles for scoring budget proposals and actions on them. I urge that the Congressional Budget Office and the Office of Management and Budget be charged with the responsibility to develop, in consultation with the budget, finance, authorizing, and appropriations committees, a common set of budget scoring principles for use by the Legislative and Executive Branches.

Adoption of these reforms should enable the Federal Government to make informed decisions in a deliberate fashion that fosters rational priorities. The American people deserve no less from their elected representatives.

CONCLUSION

The accomplishments of the American people in the past eight years will always be for me a source of pride. However, we must continue our recent progress in reducing the Federal deficit.

Deficit reduction is a key national priority, written into law by the G-R-H Act, which, despite its defects, legislated a process to achieve a balanced budget.

This budget achieves the 1990 target of the amended Act, and projects a budget balance in 1993. It preserves legitimate programs for the aged and needy, provides for adequate national security, devotes more resources to other high-priority activities, and accomplishes all this without raising taxes. Tax increases are not needed. History shows that they would simply be used by the Congress to increase spending. Tax increases have been overwhelmingly voted down in the last three Presidential elections.

I call upon the Congress to enact this budget. Higher taxes are not needed—as this budget demonstrates—but genuine deficit reduction through moderating the growth in spending is essential to enable the next Administration and Congress to address the Nation's agenda for the future.

Over the past eight years, we Americans have made our world a safer place for freedom because we had the will to reinvigorate our economy, rebuild our defenses, and provide for the less fortunate among us. Together, we achieved a new beginning for our country and prepared the way for the next Administration to build on our accomplishments.

RONALD REAGAN.

JANUARY 9, 1989.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EXECUTIVE,
LEGISLATIVE, AND JUDICIAL SALARIES

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate:

As required by section 225 of the Federal Salary Act of 1967, Public Law 90-206 (2 U.S.C. 351 et seq.), the latest Quadrennial Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries ("Commission") has submitted to me recommendations on salaries for Senators, Representatives, Federal judges, Cabinet officers, and other agency heads, and certain other officials in the executive, legislative, and judicial branches.

The statute requires that, in the budget next submitted after receipt of the report of the Commission, I set forth recommendations for adjustment of these salaries. Pursuant to section 225(i), as amended by section 135 of Public Law 99-190, these recommendations will be effective unless Congress disapproves the recommendation by a joint resolution within 30 days following the transmittal of my budget.

The Commission's report, submitted to me on December 14, 1988, documented both the substantial erosion in the real level of Federal executive pay which has occurred since 1969 and the recruitment and retention problems that have resulted, especially for the Federal judiciary. The Commission is to be commended for its diligent and conscientious effort to address the complicated and complex problems associated with Federal pay levels.

The Commission found that Federal executives and legislators have experienced a decline of approximately 35 percent in real salaries since 1969. In contrast, the salaries of General Schedule employees have declined by only 8 percent over the same period. The Commission's recommendations go a long way towards compensating for this salary erosion, but they do not make up the full gap. For example, for an official at Executive Level II, which is also the Congressional salary rate, the salary level adjusted for inflation since 1969 would be \$140,340, while the Commission's recommendation is \$135,000.

Every one of the Commissions that has met over the past 20 years concluded that a pay increase for key Federal officials was necessary. Each Commission found that pay for senior Government officials fell far behind that of their counterparts in the private sector. They also surmised that we cannot afford a Government composed primarily of those wealthy enough to serve.

In accepting the Commission's salary recommendations, I recognize that we are under a mandate to reduce the Federal deficit and hold the costs of Government to an absolute minimum. Thus, while I have decided to

propose a pay increase which accepts in full the salary recommendations made by the Commissioners in their report to me last month, this proposal will not increase the deficit; the funding for the pay increase will be fully absorbed within proposed budget levels.

This increase fulfills my promise made in January 1987, that, assuming continued progress toward eliminating the deficit and favorable economic conditions, I would recommend another step toward overcoming the erosion of real income.

While this represents a substantial increase in salaries, it is coupled with the salutary recommendation of a ban on receipt of all honoraria in all branches of Government. The Commission further recommended that Congress enact legislation to bar officials in the three branches from receiving outside earned income for activities that conflict with the performance of official duties. I endorse these recommendations of the Commission as an appropriate step toward better government. A salary increase and a prohibition on receipt of honoraria together will help ensure that the Government is able to attract and keep talented senior officials and that the questions that arise from outside payments of honoraria are put to rest.

Accordingly, pursuant to subparagraphs (A), (B), (C), and (D) of section 225(f) and section 225(h) of Public Law 90-206 (81 Stat. 643 and 644), as amended:

For the Vice President of the United States.....	\$175,000
For offices and positions under the Executive Schedule in subchapter II of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, as follows:	
Positions at level I.....	155,000
Positions at level II.....	135,000
Positions at level III.....	125,000
Positions at level IV.....	120,000
Positions at level V.....	115,000
For the Speaker of the House of Representatives.....	175,000
For the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, majority leader and minority leader of the Senate, and majority leader and minority leader of the House of Representatives.....	155,000
For Senators, Members of the House of Representatives, Delegates to the House of Representatives, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico.....	135,000
For other officers and positions in the legislative branch as follows:	
Comptroller General of the United States.....	135,000
Deputy Comptroller General of the United States, Librarian of Congress, and Architect of the Capitol.....	125,000

General Counsel of the General Accounting Office, Deputy Librarian of Congress, and Assistant Architect of the Capitol.....

120,000

For Justices, judges, and other personnel in the judicial branch as follows:

Chief Justice of the United States.....

175,000

Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.....

165,000

Judges:

U.S. Courts of Appeals.....

140,000

Court of Military Appeals.....

140,000

U.S. District Courts.....

135,000

Court of International Trade.....

135,000

Tax Court of the United States.....

135,000

U.S. Claims Court.....

135,000

RONALD REAGAN.

JANUARY 9, 1989.

ECONOMIC REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 101-2)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Joint Committee and ordered to be printed:

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate:

It is with great pride in the accomplishments of the American people that I present my eighth, and final, *Economic Report of the President*. When I took office 8 years ago there was widespread doubt concerning the ability and resolve of the United States to maintain its economic and political leadership of the Free World. Political events abroad seemed to demonstrate the impotence of American power, while economic events at home raised concerns about the vitality of our system. Throughout most of the 1970s inflation raged at unacceptably high rates, and unemployment moved upward. Stagflation, a name invented for the era, and malaise were the words used to describe America.

Today, it is as if the world were born anew. Those who doubted the resolve, and resilience, of the American people and economy doubt no more. The tide of history, which some skeptics saw as ebbing inevitably away from Western ideals of freedom of thought, expression, and enterprise, flows in our direction. By strengthening our military posture and reaffirming our commitment to the cause of freedom throughout the world, we have restored respect for America and have achieved the first arms control agreement in history to eliminate an entire class of nuclear missiles. And by reducing taxes and regulatory bureaucracy, we

have unleashed the creative genius of ordinary Americans and ushered in an unparalleled period of peacetime prosperity. The world today is far safer, and more prosperous, than it was 8 years ago. And the America of today is, once again, brimming with self-confidence and a model for other countries to emulate. To be sure, there are challenges for the future, but I leave office confident that, with continued cooperation between the President and the Congress, America will meet these challenges and, in partnership with its allies, will continue to lead the world toward peace, prosperity, and freedom.

AN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Barely 40 years have passed since the end of World War II, but how the world has changed during that period. Man has walked on the Moon; products once unimagined are now commonplace; goods once considered luxuries are now necessities of life. Notwithstanding these enormous changes, the prime historical reality of this period has been the rivalry between two competing political and economic systems. One system operates by concentrating power in the hands of the few, by limiting personal freedoms, and by centralizing economic decisions. At its best, it is a system of state paternalism; at its worst, one of tyranny.

The other system believes that power emanates from the individual, not from the state; that the function of government is to serve, not dictate to, individuals. The great democracies recognize that political and economic freedom are indivisible; policies that threaten one of these freedoms inevitably undermine the other. These two divergent systems have vied, sometimes with words and sometimes with swords, for the hearts and minds of the rest of the world.

At the end of World War II the outcome of this competition was, to some, far from certain. Many intellectuals, looking back upon the experience of the depression in the interwar period, felt that the future was with communism. These people felt that capitalism, with its emphasis on the individual and decentralized decisionmaking, could not cope with the complexity of a modern economy. In the years that followed, some countries chose state planning and state ownership over the alleged chaos of the marketplace, while many more countries had this authoritarian system imposed upon them. Centralized control was especially attractive for many newly emerging economies, which felt themselves impoverished from, and were resentful of, their colonial experience. These countries turned inward, to highly regulated economies that shunned open markets and international trade as the path to prosperity, and instead sought self-sufficiency.

Today, few doubt which of these systems will emerge triumphant. Comparisons of economies with common cultures and people, such as North and South Korea, East and West Germany, or the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong or Taiwan, uniformly show that systems that emphasized individual initiative, open markets, and personal freedoms—as opposed to collective action—have prospered most. Developing economies have increasingly recognized the benefits of the market system as they have undertaken reforms to reduce the role of government and to increase the role of international trade. Most recently, this trend has even embraced the two largest proponents of state control, as first China and now the Soviet Union have reluctantly recognized that the true chains on individual fulfillment are an overbearing government that destroys motivation and freedom.

Viewed from the perspective of one who remembers well events of 40 years ago, the prosperity that we enjoy today is extraordinary. The economic growth experienced by countries that chose the path of economic and political freedom is virtually unparalleled in human history. This economic success is attributable to all nations that joined in pursuing market-oriented policies at home and in reducing barriers to trade among nations.

Americans can take a special pride in this postwar record. American aid to Western Europe and Japan helped rebuild those war-torn regions. America took the lead in fostering negotiations that reduced trade barriers and created international institutions that promoted financial stability and reconstruction. Open American markets not only benefited consumers at home, but also sped recovery abroad. And America took the lead in preserving the freedoms and prosperity we all enjoy. As Winston Churchill said in 1952: "What other nation in history, when it became supremely powerful, has had no thought of territorial aggrandizement, no ambition but to use its resources for the good of the world? I marvel at America's altruism, her sublime disinterestedness."

THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT

As I said in my first Inaugural Address, "If we look to the answer as to why for so many years we achieved so much, prospered as no other people on Earth, it was because here in this land we unleashed the energy and individual genius of man to a greater extent than has ever been done before." The central role of government must be to nurture this genius, not to shackle it in a morass of regulations or to tax away the incentives for innovation.

This is not to deny that there are vital functions that a government must perform, but it must always do so in the least intrusive and costly fashion. The guiding philosophy of my

Administration has been to leave to private initiative all functions that individuals can effectively perform for themselves, and when government action is necessary, to use the level of government closest to the community for all the public functions it can effectively handle. Federal Government action should be reserved only for those functions that require national attention. In this way government will least interfere with private incentives and will be most responsive to the wishes of the people it serves.

The Federal Government, of necessity, must provide for the national defense. Only through strength can we maintain peace and secure freedom and prosperity for ourselves and all free nations. But we must ensure that our defense money is spent wisely, not on pork-barrel projects, such as maintaining military bases that are no longer necessary. This Administration, through its words and its deeds, has shown its commitment to protecting the health and financial security of our elderly. Similarly, the government must provide a safety net for the Nation's poor, but it must do so in a way that promotes individual initiative. Too often, government programs, created with the best of intentions, serve to prolong, rather than eliminate, poverty.

There are some limited circumstances in which government regulation of private activity may be beneficial. Few would doubt that some rules are needed to protect the Nation's water and air from pollution. However, it is imperative that all such rules and regulations be based on sound economic principles that minimize the intrusion on private decisions. Whether well or poorly designed, whether aimed at worthy or dubious objectives, these rules have one thing in common: They "tax" and "spend" billions of dollars of private funds, unconstrained by public budget or appropriations controls.

The main role of government is to provide a stable economic environment that allows each individual to reach his or her full potential. Individuals and businesses must be able to make long-run plans confident that the government will not change the rules halfway through the game. Government's drain on the economy, both through its use of resources that could be used more productively by the private sector and through taxes that destroy individual incentives, must be minimized. This Administration's long-term view of fiscal policy, which abandoned the outmoded emphasis on fine-tuning the economy, has set the basis for the record peacetime expansion we currently enjoy. This policy, in conjunction with responsible monetary policy, has led to a sizable decrease in both unemployment rates and infla-

tion over the past 8 years. I am pleased to say that my Administration is the first in more than a generation that can lay claim to this accomplishment.

The government's economic role in the international sphere should be similarly circumspect. It is the primary responsibility of governments to promote sound and stable financial markets that encourage international commerce and to reduce barriers to trade at home and abroad. Reducing these barriers will allow markets, not governments, to determine the goods that society produces. Too often policies designed to preserve jobs in one industry reduce competitiveness and employment in other industries. A creative, competitive America is the answer to a changing world, not trade wars that close doors, create greater barriers, and destroy millions of jobs. We should always remember: Protectionism is destructionism. America's jobs, America's growth, America's future depend on trade—trade that is free, open, and fair.

THE RECORD OF THE PAST 8 YEARS

In my first Inaugural Address I stated, "The economic ills we suffer have come upon us over several decades. They will not go away in days, weeks, or months, but they will go away." After a shaky start, necessitated by the sorry state of the economy in 1980, we now have a peacetime economy entering an unprecedented 7th year of expansion. The length, strength, and resilience of this expansion are ample testimony to the wisdom of the policies that we have pursued.

During this expansion, real GNP has risen by more than 4 percent a year, nearly double the growth rate of the previous 8 years. The growth in employment and jobs has been phenomenal; nearly 19 million nonagricultural jobs have been created during this period, with nearly 3.5 million new jobs created in the first 11 months of 1988. Furthermore, this remarkable expansion has benefited all segments of the population. While civilian employment has increased by more than 17 percent, Hispanic employment has grown by more than 45 percent, black employment by nearly 30 percent, and female employment by more than 20 percent. The decline in unemployment rates is equally dramatic—the overall unemployment rate has been cut in half, down to levels not seen in 14 years. And, assertions to the contrary, the jobs created are good ones; over 90 percent of the new jobs are full-time, and over 85 percent of these full-time jobs are in occupations in which average annual salaries exceed \$20,000.

Unlike previous experiences, this expansion has been accomplished without simultaneously fueling inflation. The average inflation rate during this period, as measured by the GNP defla-

tor, has been barely one-third the rate of inflation that prevailed in 1980. The scourge of inflation, which served as a hidden tax on the American people and diverted productive resources to unproductive uses, has been brought under control here and in our major trading partners. This, in turn, has led to a dramatic decline in interest rates, which, while still high by historic standards, are far lower than they were in January 1981. In short, we have achieved the objectives that eluded us during the 1970s—rapid economic growth and declining inflation rates.

This record has been achieved not through alchemy, but by using that good old-fashioned recipe of reducing the role of government. Too often the government has sought to solve problems best left to the private sector; and too often these solutions have had devastating side effects. We have at last learned that more government is not the solution to our problem; often it is the problem.

Our New Beginning has restored personal incentives through a series of tax reforms and tax cuts. These reforms have reduced the top Federal marginal income tax rate to less than one-half the level that prevailed when we took office and decreased tax liabilities at all income levels. The Tax Reform Act of 1986 improved efficiency by eliminating many tax preferences that distort private decision-making. By reducing tax rates and tax loopholes, we have encouraged people to make money the old-fashioned way—by producing goods and services that people want, not by finding new ways to avoid taxes. The tax reforms have increased equity as well, as an estimated 4 million low-income individuals and families have been removed from the income tax rolls by 1988. If imitation is the sincerest form of praise, then the fact that many other major industrial powers have also cut their tax rates is praise indeed.

These tax reforms, combined with regulatory reforms that will result in billions of dollars of saving over this decade, have helped spur productivity growth. Since 1981, manufacturing productivity has grown at an average annual rate exceeding 4 percent, triple the rate for the preceding 8 years and nearly 50 percent faster than that for the period 1948-73. This productivity growth, combined with exchange-rate changes, has led to a surge in U.S. exports that puts to rest the notion that U.S. industry is no longer competitive.

We have also made progress in reining in government expenditures, but much still needs to be done. We have reduced the rate of growth of Federal spending, and over the past 5 years government spending as a percent of GNP has fallen from 25.1 to 23.2 percent. Significant progress has also been made in reducing the budget def-

icit, both in absolute terms and as a percent of GNP, but further progress can be made only by reducing government spending. Tax increases would only threaten the enormous progress that has been made so far.

Our successes extend to the international sphere as well. The strong U.S. recovery, coupled with a weaker recovery abroad, helped create a sizable U.S. trade deficit. While the trade deficit has been significantly reduced during the past year as a result of our surging exports, it has served as an excuse for those seeking protection from foreign competition. Protectionism, like most forms of government intervention in the economy, serves only to enrich the few at the expense of the many. We have successfully resisted this protectionist pressure, while pursuing major trade liberalization efforts abroad.

The Israel-United States Free-Trade Agreement was the first such agreement entered into by the United States. The recently implemented Free-Trade Agreement with Canada represents an historic step forward for two staunch allies. In addition to creating the world's largest free-trade area between two countries and generating large benefits for both countries, it serves as a model of what can be accomplished in other negotiating forums. The United States remains committed to full multilateral liberalization, as reflected in the fact that we are the driving force behind the current Uruguay Round of multilateral negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. While these negotiations are not scheduled to conclude until 1990, the results of the recent Mid-term Review indicate that they will result in significant reductions in trade barriers and a significant expansion in trade coverage.

Rather than succumbing to protectionist pressures at home, we have vigorously combated unfair trade barriers abroad. This was the first Administration to seek, on its own initiative, changes in foreign trade practices that harmed American business. These policies have helped reduce foreign trade barriers and given American companies a chance to compete on equal terms.

THE CHALLENGES AHEAD

As proud as I am of these and many other accomplishments, I will be the first to admit that the agenda is not yet completed. First, and foremost, is a need to reform the budget process and to bring Federal spending under control. The large budget deficit that this Nation faces is not a result of too few taxes, but too much spending. Strong economic growth and the base-broadening effect of tax reform have led to sizable increases in Federal receipts. According to current projections, these receipts will have increased by

over \$375 billion between fiscal years 1981 and 1989, but spending will have increased more rapidly—by more than \$450 billion over this 8-year period. Projections indicate that Federal revenue will grow by more than \$80 billion during the next fiscal year. All that is required to reduce the deficit is to halt, or moderate, the increase in expenditures.

Gramm-Rudman-Hollings is a first step toward bringing the deficit under control. However, further progress toward reform of the budget process is needed. Under current practice, funding for special-interest groups is combined with vital appropriations, leaving the President the choice between vetoing the entire package or accepting some funding that he knows is not in the national interest. To prevent this waste of taxpayers' money, the President needs what most governors already have—a line-item veto and enhanced rescission authority.

Moreover, the current budget process places no real restraint on congressional appropriations, because expanded spending on one program does not require reduced spending on other programs. Too often the temptation is to raise taxes, not lower spending. A law that requires a super majority of the Congress to approve waivers of spending limits or tax limits would help ensure that taxpayers' hard-earned dollars are spent wisely, and that the temptation to increase tax burdens is resisted. Furthermore, reform of government credit operations is required to limit new subsidies and to guarantee that the true costs of these measures are not hidden from public scrutiny. These reforms, together with the balanced budget amendment that I have repeatedly endorsed, would guarantee the fiscal prudence that is needed to sustain the dramatic expansion of the past 6 years. Limiting government expenditures would also help stimulate the private investment that is required to ensure that the next generation of Americans can look forward to the same increase in living standards that previous generations have enjoyed.

Despite the enormous progress we have already made in bringing down inflation, there is still work to be done. Inflation is a hidden, insidious way of taxing the American people. Price stability, not merely lowered inflation, is the key to maintaining the vigor of the American economy and the strong international role of the dollar. Stable, predictable monetary policy can provide the type of price stability that benefits not only our own economy, but also provides significant benefits to those developing countries that are so dependent upon us.

Perhaps most importantly, the challenge for the future is to maintain and expand upon the progress we have made in taking economic decisions

away from the government and returning them to the private sector, where they properly belong. Governments are notoriously bad at identifying "industries of the future," and efforts to have the government formulate and implement industrial policy must be strongly resisted. For decades, government policies throughout the world have distorted agricultural production and trade. Adoption of our bold proposal to phase out these policies in the United States and other major producing countries would result in enormous efficiency gains. And, while major deregulatory gains have been made, much more can be accomplished. Reduced regulation of vital sectors, including transportation, energy, and financial industries, has led to significant increases in productivity and to sizable gains for consumers. Further deregulation of the financial sector can help preserve this country's position as the financial capital of the world. Finally, we must resist pressure to increase government requirements for mandated benefits. These programs, while well-intentioned, increase costs, reduce labor market flexibility, and reduce productivity. They undermine the competitiveness of American business and they ultimately hurt the very people they are supposed to benefit.

CONCLUSION

In 8 short years, we have reversed a 50-year trend of turning to the government for solutions. We have relearned what our Founding Fathers knew long ago—it is the people, not the government, who provide the vitality and creativity that make a great nation. Just as the first American Revolution, which began with the shot heard 'round the world, inspired people everywhere who dreamed of freedom, so has this second American revolution inspired changes throughout the world. The message that we brought to Washington—reduce government, reduce regulation, restore incentives—has been heard around the world.

I leave office secure in the knowledge that these policies have worked, and confident that this great Nation will continue to lead the way toward freedom and prosperity for all mankind.

RONALD REAGAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 10, 1989.

□ 1220

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RAHALL) laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, DC,

January 10, 1989.

Hon. JIM WRIGHT,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House at 3:30 p.m. on Monday, January 9, 1989 and said to contain a special message from the President in accordance with the Impoundment Control Act of 1974, including Section 1014 (2 U.S.C. 685(a)).

With great respect, I am,

Sincerely yours,

DONALD K. ANDERSON,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

SUNDRY RESCISSION PROPOSALS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 101-20)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the Impoundment Control Act of 1974, I herewith report six new rescission proposals totaling \$143,096,000.

The rescissions affect programs in the Departments of Housing and Urban Development, Interior, Justice, and Labor.

The details of these rescission proposals are contained in the attached report.

RONALD REAGAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 9, 1989.

PASSIVE FOREIGN INVESTMENT COMPANIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. COYNE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. The purpose of this legislation is to ensure that certain corporations are not subject to the provisions of section 1296, the section that establishes and defines passive foreign investment companies [PFIC's].

This bill is similar to H.R. 5429, which several of my colleagues and I introduced in the last Congress. However, there is one difference between H.R. 5429 and the legislation introduced today: We eliminated the section of H.R. 5429 requiring that the foreign corporation be treated as a resident under the laws of the foreign country.

Otherwise, last year's bill and this year's bill are identical. Because of that, my statement today is similar to the one I made on the floor last year, when we first introduced H.R. 5429.

The United States usually imposes a tax on U.S. shareholders of a foreign corporation

only when the shareholder receives the corporation's earnings in the form of a dividend.

One exception to this deferral is set forth in subpart F of the Internal Revenue Code. According to the General Explanation of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, prepared by the staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation, " * * * under these provisions, income from certain 'tax haven' or other activities conducted by corporations controlled by U.S. shareholders is taxed currently to the corporation's U.S. shareholders without regard to whether they actually receive the income currently in the form of a dividend."

Another exception to the deferral principle is the foreign personal holding company [FPHC] provision. Under subpart F, if a foreign corporation is controlled by U.S. stockholders, those U.S. shareholders who own at least 10 percent are taxed currently on their share of the firm's passive investment income. Further, if a corporation is controlled by five or fewer U.S. shareholders, and the income of the corporation is primarily from passive investment, then each shareholder is taxed currently on the corporation's passive investment income.

The 1986 Tax Reform Act expanded the scope of current taxation so as to include some types of income not currently taxed under subpart F or the FPHC provisions. The law did this by establishing passive foreign investment companies.

A passive foreign investment company [PFIC] is defined by the act to mean any foreign corporation that meets one of two criteria: Either 75 percent or more of its income for the taxable year consists of passive income; or, 50 percent or more of the average value of its assets consists of assets that produce, or are held for the production of, passive income.

The Joint Committee print points out that "the Congress did not believe that tax rules should effectively operate to provide U.S. investors tax incentives to make investments outside the United States rather than inside the United States."

As a member of the Ways and Means Committee that drafted the 1986 TRA I can confirm that this was indeed our objective. However, in the process of achieving this objective we must make certain that the law does not have any unintended results.

The Deputy Assistant Secretary of Treasury for Tax Policy is quoted in a statement made before the Subcommittee on Taxation and Debt Management of the Senate Finance Committee as saying that, "we are concerned that the passive asset test operates to throw too broad a category of companies into PFIC status."

The Treasury official goes on to say that, "we believe that the level of a foreign corporation's passive assets generally is not relevant, except to the extent that the assets either generate current passive income to the corporation or reflect the accumulation of current passive income within a lower tier corporation."

Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which would amend this section of the 1986 Tax Reform Act. Joining me are Mr. DONNELLY, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. McGRATH, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. FOLEY, and Mr. ATKINS. Five of

the original cosponsors were involved in drafting the 1986 TRA.

Our legislation would narrow the applicability of the PFIC provision, but it would do so in a manner that respects the original objectives of the 1986 Tax Reform Act.

The bill would amend section 1296 of the code by establishing 1296(e).

The new subsection provides that, in certain circumstances, the 50-percent asset test would be waived. First, the foreign corporation must be a controlled foreign corporation, as defined in subpart F. Second, the company must be located in a country which had a deficit in its balance of trade with the United States. And third, such a corporation must engage in substantial manufacturing or production during the taxable year in such foreign country.

Mr. Speaker, we believe that there is a nexus between the manufacturing operations of U.S. firms [PFIC's] and the trade balance favorable to the United States. We also think that if the 50-percent asset test for PFIC's remains without any consideration given to the origin of the passive assets—in this case, the profit from the manufacturing operations—then U.S. trade with certain countries may be adversely affected. I want to stress that this legislation would only address the 50-percent asset section of the definition. This section contains the more stringent of the two criteria.

For example, we know that Ireland which, according to the Department of Commerce, had a trade deficit with the United States that exceeded \$600 million last year, imports items related to U.S. manufacturing operations in Ireland. If the investment decisions in the manufacturing sector are made because of the PFIC provisions, we may inadvertently reduce those imports from the United States. This we do not want to do.

Since we first introduced this legislation, we have received several suggestions which would have broadened the scope of the origin bill. We have not adopted these proposals, primarily because we agree with the intent of the 1986 TRA in this case. And, second, we were concerned about the revenue loss if the scope of the original bill were enlarged.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is important to make certain that the PFIC provisions of the 1986 TRA as written, do not adversely affect the competitive position of U.S. firms. I commend it to my colleagues.

REMEMBERING BILL NICHOLS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. MONTGOMERY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, William L. Ball III, the Secretary of the Navy, wrote a very fine article for the Washington Post about our former colleague, Congressman Bill Nichols of Alabama.

I agree with Will Ball that we will miss the leadership Bill Nichols brought to the area of national defense. His constituents will miss a very effective spokesman in Washington and I will miss him because he was one of my best friends in Congress.

I want to share Will Ball's article with my colleagues.

The article follows:

REMEMBER BILL NICHOLS

(By William L. Ball III)

There will be sensed a missing presence as members of the House of Representatives are sworn in at the Capitol today. Sadly, the Third District of Alabama will not be represented, its citizens having gathered to bury their Congressman ten days before Christmas.

To colleagues, constituents, and those both in and out of government who knew him, Bill Nichols was a man of uncommon strength and uncommon virtue. His way was that of one who had been tested by hardship time and again, who had bested obstacles few would ever confront, and yet who instinctively never forgot the simple rule at the core of his steady values. To exercise good sense, which was his practice, he knew that a Congressman had to remember who he was . . . and where he came from.

To fellow southerners, he was a model public man, admired for his considerate treatment of people from all stations in life, his agreeable manner and his genuine interest in the circumstances of other . . . his selflessness, unquestioned integrity, and the strength of his convictions. For a time in Alabama he was a cotton man, which meant above all he was fair. Always fair.

So obvious were these qualities in Bill Nichols and so sudden his departure from us that no amount of mourning can compensate for the tributes he deserved here but never received. So many were those whom he inspired in the old-fashioned way—not by image but by living example—that he leaves empty on this day far more than one seat in the House.

There is a diminished roster now in the Congress of those who had a part in two of the traumas of this the American century. Bill Nichols saw what the Great Depression wrought on the rural South—his eleventh birthday was two weeks before the stock market cash. Twelve years later he left Auburn University for combat service in the German forests on the front lines of World War II. Those experiences gave to Bill Nichols and thousands of others who survived war and depression an extraordinary and even historic determination to succeed, to serve, and to create opportunities for America's next generation.

And that's exactly what they did. With an impact and reach none could foresee in 1945, they rebuilt, retooled, and regenerated over the span of four decades a country that without them surely would not have hit full stride.

So, of the achievements of Bill Nichols and the legacy of his generation, my generation ought to pause and take note. The gentleman from Alabama worked hard to preclude the repetition of mistakes for which his generation paid an awful price. The lessons of his remarkable life are many and the good of the republic requires that they be heeded. And were he here today and asked by the freshman House Members in the class of '88 what one thing they above all should do . . . well, he would smile, and with that good-natured twinkle in his eye suggest quietly that a Congressman ought to always remember who he is . . . and where he comes from.

NOISE REDUCTION IN ALAMEDA, CA

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. STARK] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to encourage the Port of Oakland to reduce noise in residential areas near the Oakland International Airport.

A simple solution to the noise problem exists that will satisfy residents without unduly impeding airport operations. By diverting night flights to runways with an approach over the San Francisco Bay, the airport can promote peace and quiet in residential neighborhoods while still accommodating air traffic. For years, the Port of Oakland has dragged its feet in addressing the airport noise problem. It is now time that Oakland International join with airports around the Nation in becoming a responsible neighbor to the surrounding communities.

INTERIOR APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING SCHEDULE

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I submit for the fiscal year 1990 Interior Appropriations Subcommittee hearing schedule. I plan to begin hearings on January 24, 1989, and conclude with a day for Members to testify on concerns with the Interior bill on April 25, 1989.

FY 1990 HEARING SCHEDULE—COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

JANUARY 1989

Tues., Jan. 24:
10:00 NEA
1:30 Same as above
Wed., Jan. 25:
10:00 NEH
1:30 Same as above
Thurs., Jan. 26:
10:00 Advisory Council/Woodrow Wilson
Tues., Jan. 31:
10:00 Comm. of Fine Arts/National Gallery of Art

FEBRUARY 1989

Wed., Feb. 1:
10:00 Outside Witnesses—Natural Resources (BLM, FWS, NPS, FS, GS, Smithsonian)
1:30 Same as above
Thurs., Feb. 2:
10:00 Outside Witnesses—Natural Resources (If necessary)
Tues., Feb. 7:
10:00 DOE: EIA, ERA, Office of Hearings and Appeals, Emergency Preparedness
1:30 Same as above
Wed., Feb. 8:
10:00 National Capital Planning Commission/Institute of Museum Services
1:30 Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development
Thurs., Feb. 9:
10:00 Outside Witnesses—Energy, MMS, & Leasing Questions
1:30 Same as above
Wed., Feb. 22:

10:00 Minerals Management Service
1:30 Same as above
Thurs., Feb. 23:
Indian Health Service
Tues., Feb. 28:
10:00 Secretary of Interior
1:30 Same as above

MARCH 1989

Wed., Mar. 1:
10:00 Secretary of Energy
1:30 Same as above
Thurs., Mar. 2:
10:00 Bureau of Mines
Tues., Mar. 7:
10:00 DOE: Fossil, NPR, SPRO, Clean Coal
1:30 Same as above
Wed., Mar. 8:
10:00 Outside Witnesses—Indians
1:30 Same as above
Thurs., Mar. 9:
10:00 Outside Witnesses—Indians
1:30 Same as above
Tues., Mar. 14:
10:00 Fish and Wildlife Service
1:30 Same as above
Wed., Mar. 15:
10:00 DOE: Conservation
1:30 Same as above
Thurs., Mar. 16:
10:00 Smithsonian
Tues., Mar. 21:
10:00 Office of Surface Mining
1:30 Same as above
Wed., Mar. 22:
10:00 Outside Witnesses—NEA, NEH, IMS
1:30 Same as above

APRIL 1989

Tues., Apr. 4:
10:00 Bureau of Indian Affairs
1:30 Same as above
Wed., Apr. 5:
10:00 FDR Memorial/PADC/Holocaust Memorial
Thurs., Apr. 6:
10:00 National Park Service
1:30 Same as above
Tues., Apr. 11:
10:00 Geological Survey
1:30 Same as above
Wed., Apr. 12:
10:00 Indian Ed
1:30 Same as above
Thurs., Apr. 13:
10:00 Office of the Secretary/Office of the Solicitor/Inspector General
Tues., Apr. 18:
10:00 Forest Service
1:30 Same as above
Wed., Apr. 19:
10:00 Bureau of Land Management
1:30 Same as above
Thurs., Apr. 20:
10:00 Territories
1:30 Same as above
Tues., Apr. 25:
10:00 Members of Congress
1:30 Same as above

□ 1230

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BANKING, FINANCE AND URBAN AFFAIRS

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore (Mr. RAHALL). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to render a report by way of account-

ability with respect to the course of action thus far taken by the now constituted Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs. I think the record should show that I have been a member of this committee since I arrived as a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives some 27 years and 4 months ago.

In any event, I have opted to stay on that committee even though I had a chance at one time to join the Ways and Means Committee and yielded to my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PICKLE], to enable him to get on the Ways and Means Committee. I could also have gained the prestigious membership of the Appropriations Committee as well as the Rules Committee, but I have opted to stay because this has been a field of interest ever since I have held political elective office.

When I was on the city council of the city of San Antonio, I developed expertise on the budgetary and financial intricacies of the municipality. When I went to the State senate I did the same thing. The State of Texas has a rather unique system where the powers are really divided and shared in the State and Texas because of the 1875 Reconstruction constitution or post-Reconstruction constitution in which fearful as the Texans were then of what they called the carpetbagger Governors, they constructed a constitution that divested the Governor of almost all powers, gave him a very small modicum of appointing powers to some boards and commissions, and that was about it, and placed the bulk of that overwhelming power in the State legislature where they felt those citizens out in those areas in Texas at that time, feeling gravely and unjustly treated by what they called the carpetbaggers regimes, felt they had control over those representatives. So our State constitution of Texas has some 300-plus amendments, mostly because through the sheer course of developments it has been necessary to dilute and delegate some of those powers vested in the State Legislature of the State of Texas.

The comptroller, which is an elective position in the State of Texas and is the man who really has control of the purse strings was someone who I made it a point to go over and introduce myself to and become well-versed with the intricacies of the comptroller system, and it enabled me, for instance, to fight successfully the first legitimate budgets for the State park system, which when I arrived in the State senate in 1957 amounted to \$250,000. In the city of San Antonio, we had a budget of \$2.5 million for our city park system. So it was my amendment in 1957 to the finance bill that brought one of the first realistic attempts to budget for this wonderful,

wonderful State of Texas park system. It is one of the greatest systems in our Nation.

Incidentally, in the State senate I was the chairman of the State finance committee. It was the State banking committee, and so when I came here I was delighted that I was assigned to the Banking Committee. I was the one of three of us that were sworn in in the middle of the 87th Congress that was assigned to a major standing committee, and of course, that is the Banking Committee.

So I have remained there because first of its range of activity that is so wide and so important. There was a lot of political pressure for me to belong to the Armed Services Committee because of the tremendous historical, national defense outposts that are identified with my hometown of San Antonio. But at that time I knew that because of the seniority system, which I respected, it would not be possible. But I also had had the experience in the State senate of knowing that it was not what committee you were assigned to, it is what you yourself did with your dedication, with your purposes, with your work, and with whatever efficiency you could muster up in handling whatever line of activity.

But in this great body, the U.S. House of Representatives, the beauty of it is that if there is any particular field of interest that any Member wishes to exercise concern about or devote time to, the field is immeasurable because it is the whole gamut of our activities and human activities in our country. The title of it now is the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs. When I came to the Congress, the title of it was the Banking and Currency Committee. That had been its traditional name. It is one of the more historical committees, but it is not one of the original, fundamental committees. As a matter of historical fact, the Banking Committee was derived from what was originally the Ways and Means Committee. But it is now of such a vast range of responsibility, oversight, and jurisdiction, and with the events that are now emerging and daily increasing in seriousness, intensity, and awesomeness, it becomes imperative that my colleagues be informed as to what the intentions are as outlined by myself as the newly elected chairman of the Banking Committee.

I have always looked upon such positions as chairmanships as having only one real basic power, and that is the power to set the agenda, to set the course, to make the path, to blaze the trail, so to speak, with its multiple body in the committee which is now 51 members. When I came to the Congress it was 31 members, which was the exact size of the State Senate of the State of Texas. In that first year, the pace of activity was so different. It

was another environment. I do not recall the committee having full committee meetings more than three times that first year. The chairman then was about to retire. The pace was different even in the whole House itself. Seldom did we have recorded votes. Seldom did we have business other than on Tuesdays and maybe Wednesdays, and that was about it.

But nevertheless, times change and the Congress has changed with it. The Legislative Reform Act of 1974 brought about vast changes and growth in the size and composition of the committee, in the size of some of the subcommittees. We are still in the throes of straightening out, ironing out, and perfecting the reforms that were visualized in the 1974 act.

My premise, basically, is that in a multiple body, and this is where I love to serve, and I have had the privilege that few people in the world have of serving on all three levels of the legislative bodies, on the local, the city council of the city of San Antonio 3 years, on the State level in the State Senate of Texas for 5 years, and now in the Congress going on 28 years, those are privileges that I just have no words with which to express my profound respect and feeling for them. In no other country do I know where this opportunity would have been presented to an individual with no particular claims to either economic or social or other advantage of position.

So aware of that, and aware of the fact that this is the activity I have discovered I love above all, and knowing that it is in the give-and-take of many heads, many minds, brilliant, great Members that the people elect and send to our Congresses. It has always been true, the people know what they do. I have never shared some of the skepticism that people in power seem to have about people in general, because my experience is that, as a whole, and as a conglomerate, the people are always somewhat ahead of us. As a matter of fact, in the legislative actions that I consider my accomplishments, the majority have been stemmed and flowed from ideas and recommendations originating from just plain, ordinary citizens out in the constituency.

□ 1240

For instance, the John F. Kennedy half dollar commemorative coin, I was the author of that bill and I introduced it the Monday following the assassination. And that bill was originated because a constituent called me long distance to advise me about the law governing coinage of coins that I was not aware of. And that was that in 1957 or thereabouts, the Congress had passed a law in which it was decided that only every 25 years would a design of a coin be changed. And this constituent was so informed that he

said the only eligible coin is the Franklin half dollar "and I would suggest that a bill be introduced to coin one in memory of our President." And I did so. And it was approved quickly.

It became what we now know as the John F. Kennedy half dollar. But that idea did not originate with me; it came from a plain, ordinary, vanilla constituent back home. I could also name at least half a dozen other legislative enactments that are now law that originated that way.

In the case of the banking situation today, the committee had been in the throes of great issues that had emerged because of the rapid change in the world of technology, in the world of communication and in the contraction of the world.

In my case I have been speaking out on these issues every one of these 27 years so that some of the issues that now seem to emerge anew are some that I have been addressing, and some of the newer ones such as the development of the European monetary system and the European currency unit, the ECU, as far as I know I have been the only Member of Congress discussing that, even mentioning it. And I have done that since 1979, immediately after the summit, the economic summit meeting in Bonn in 1979. President Carter was President. The communique then announced, as the last sentence in this brief communique, that the ministers and the leaders agreed in principle to the European monetary system, the EMS, and the European currency unit, the ECU.

Now nobody seemed to be much interested even though it was, in my opinion, one of the more serious developments coming over the horizon that would, together with a combination of other events that traced their history back to the late fifties and early sixties such as the international trade imbalance, the great instability in the international currency markets which were somewhat controlled because of the fixed exchange rates that were the law then, but which were obvious, as well as the international arrangement known as the Bretton Woods arrangement, it was obvious that the world was no longer a 1944-47 world. It was changing. Europe was restored. It was regaining a highly competitive position in the industrial and manufacturing world and in the financial world. It was obvious that the United States could no longer afford the luxury of looking at that world as a 1947 world. Unfortunately, that still exists, even in the case of defense. As I have been pointing out on quite a number of occasions that when we approach our budget on defense, that it still is predicated at \$315 billion, on an aspect of Europe that is a 1947 Europe. And, of course, that is a tragic error.

I do not know what time and events will bring about, as in the case of the financial on the international level; all I do know is that now, as Europe is about to complete its projected integration where we will have not a common market but a single market, where the EMS and the ECU are quite in place, and whether Great Britain joins or not I think is immaterial, because it is in place. And if the ECU, with the umbrella of the EMS can afford to present to the world a stable system of currency interchanges and interactions, there is no question that it is just a matter of time before the dollar is supplanted as the international reserve unit.

Now a lot of my colleagues seem to think that means nothing. I do not expect the average citizen who is far removed from these areas of discussion to much understand even though there is this sixth-sense feeling among my constituents because it is intricate. But I think the big difference is this: As I was warning in 1979 that if, in addition to this development, there are other concurrent events that would impact on us because of external forces over which we no longer had any control, that then we would be faced with a serious dilemma of America confronting a real frontal assault on what we call the American standard of living, its economic well-being, and above all, being replaced as the leader that it has been and is entitled to continue to be if, if we are entitled to it. And to be entitled to it we have got to ride ahead and above these issues and abreast of these issues. And what I see with this emerging and, in 1979, unforeseen and unexpected development where our country is now the largest debtor country in the world—and that has been true just the last 4 years—for the first time 4 years ago the United States became a debtor nation since 1914. When you add that to the picture, and then I hear all these economists coming before our committee saying "Oh, yes" and all of the monetary and regulatory agencies saying "Oh, yes, the reason we have this trade imbalance and noncompetitiveness is because the dollar is priced too high; we have got to let it fall." And when I ask these preeminent economists—and I am not an economist, I am just a Member of the House of Representatives, a politician if you please, but it is common sense to me that if you want to let the dollar fall you must be assured you have the power to control.

My question to the economists, the leading ones in the country was "What is to prevent a free fall once you start that?" They could not answer it. Why? Because they know and I know, as well, that there is no way that once you start a certain movement, given instability, a free fall—and that, of course, would mean that the value of

the dollar would be of such a nature that with the overhang of the dollar-holders and seeking a more stable and substantial means of their money, they would seek a more stable currency unit. And, of course, the dollar would be supplanted.

Now I cannot think of anything worse happening to us at this juncture while we are still a debtor nation, because what that means is that instead of paying back our debts in our money that we ourselves coined, we will be paying it back in foreign exchange, in foreign money. And that, I think, we do not need a textbook to see is an ominous thing.

The committee is prepared to enter this bramble patch as it has others. We started out immediately after the Congress was convened on January 3 and we had two hearings, one on January 4 and 5 on the lesser developed countries or Third World, as it is called, which I do not like to call it that because that implies that the world can be broken up into first, second and third worlds, which is absolutely not true.

□ 1250

We are all members of this earthly planet, and there is no such thing as that, in my opinion. What we do have is this: At one time our country was a lesser developed country. In fact, it was still pretty much that during the last century. At least that is the way it was considered in the realm of high international finance. When President Roosevelt managed to bring about the decision to build the Panama Canal after the French had failed, he could do it only because we had to go to France to borrow \$40 million from the French bankers. We were a debtor nation. That was at the turn of the century and at the time of the construction of the Panama Canal.

But then, by 1914, America became a creditor nation, and so in two World Wars America was the only creditor nation, and it was our credit more than anything else that enabled our allies to stand alive for more than 6 months. I think Americans ought to know that, and I think the world should never forget it. But it does forget, and it will. If we are careless in handling our heritage and we are willing, as I have said repeatedly on this House floor, to forsake our heritage for a mess of pottage, then on whom do we cast blame other than ourselves?

I believe and have believed at all times that the only thing one as a Representative really can do is to vote, to register his voice and to vote. That is all he can do. So I have made use of that, because I feel in using my voice I am rendering an accounting. How else are my constituents going to know how I think, what I believe, and what I stand for? I do not want to run for

public office under false flags, and I never have. And the people nevertheless have come through, even on the most passionate and divisive of issues and facing what seemed to be overwhelming odds.

But actually what is overwhelming if the people are with us? And why would the people be with us? If they are fully knowledgeable and we are right, I can assure my colleagues that they will be with us in this so-called case of the financial crisis confronting us. This is not something of a sudden making, anymore than the international situation. But it could be, and it will be. So there is good reason where, under the overarching thesis of the Nation's economy, we embarked immediately on the scheduling of hearings in the full committee on January 4 and 5. For the first time that I know of in legislative history we brought the finance minister of Costa Rica and the Ambassador who accompanied him so they could tell us their side. We also had sitting next to them at the table a representative from our world of banking finances, representatives from the highest levels.

We wanted to hear from them the bankers' side of this tremendous debt overhang, where our principal banks have reached out and made available tremendous sums in the way of loans, particularly since 1979, which was the first time I took this floor and reported that fact.

The only one that seemed to have noticed it was the then Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Arthur Burns, may his soul rest in peace. He has since died. He was a great American, and I think he realized what I was striving to report. We had discussions together.

Unfortunately, even as late as 1985, when President Reagan went to the economic summit again in Bonn, the reports in our papers indicated he went there just to lay a wreath at the Bitburg Cemetery, but the truth was that that was the final meeting in which the ECU and EMS were fleshed out. As a matter of fact, I reported to this House before the summit meeting, somewhere around May 1 or 5, 1985, that the finance ministers of these other countries, the Big Six or Big 10, depending on whether the other four came in, had met in Palermo, Italy, and had had the arrangements all fleshed out to present them at the summit in Bonn.

So that was the real issue that developed from that summit in 1985. The rest is history. Today the ECU is valued at \$1.25. They have such an interchange that a student at the university in Italy can obtain a \$5,000 ECU loan to study at the university in Paris, or for that matter in Luxembourg, or for that matter in Brussels or perhaps in Germany. All of this is

in place now because the currency unit is in place, and is valued at \$1.25 because they have reserves.

As a matter of fact, in 1975 the decision was made to repeal the 1932 act. By way of a misnomer, that was called the Private Gold Ownership Prohibition Act. It was really more than that. But when the decision was made to repeal that, I was the only one on the committee that resisted it, because the repeal was outright. There were no residue mechanisms to protect us from the speculation on the part of some of our financial institutions in this very speculative market, this highly controlled market known as the international gold market. And then the Secretary, to my astonishment, proclaimed he was going to have gold sales from our gold stock. So I talked to him. It was the then Secretary, Bill Simon.

So all this history has accumulated. I feel that no man has been better prepared—maybe equally prepared, but not better prepared and not better experienced and not having matters better thought out, because that, I feel, is the essential training, in assuming the chairmanship of the Banking Committee.

So we began with this theme of the Third World debt and its implications. The regulators, great men in themselves, came, and the chairman of the FDIC and the Comptroller of the Currency came and testified, too. The private banking industry representatives testified. We also had this testimony, as I said, from the finance minister of Costa Rica. We had testimony from the United Nations UNICEF and the British Vice Chairman of the Educational Fund. He reported the impact of the debt-servicing burdens that all of these countries were experiencing and pointed out they were in effect having to curtail vastly needed social services, such as basic things as inoculations and the like. And there has been a cost in human lives, with the fact that half a million children died in that part of the world, and that could be directly attributable to the reduction in some of these services.

Those were disturbing reports. But they gave us an idea of the interrelationship and how intricate it is today, how we cannot isolate the problems of the S&L's and the problems of the debt overhang on the part of the banks.

So my main thought is that we in the Congress should anticipate that we should not wait for a crisis, that we should anticipate and enact whatever is possible within our constitutional system legislatively, in anticipation and as a contingency. So we set the hearings under the main theme of the state of the economy. We had these two hearings, and then on the 10th, 1 week later, last week, we had the Chairman of the Home Loan Bank

Board, because the citizenry was literally up in arms, and that was reflected in the comments made to me the day we convened the Congress by my colleagues because of the rapid blizzard of announcements before the end of the year on some deals that were put together by the Home Loan Bank Board of which the Congress never has had more information than that contained in the press releases.

□ 1300

So that was not tolerable, and together with the distinguished ranking minority member, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. WYLLIE], and up to now I have proceeded strictly on a bipartisan basis with his tremendous help, we then invited the Chairman of the Home Loan Bank Board to come with us as soon as possible, which was the following Tuesday, last Tuesday, and we had an all-day session. The benefit of that session was that we finally obtained some information that we had not been given before.

Since November, when it was obvious that it would be certain I would be elected chairman, I was able to obtain members of the staff, and I have made no changes. When I was elected chairman of the Subcommittee on Housing in 1981, I was the only chairman elected to anything that did not fire anybody or put in his own, so to speak, because I have worked on the other side most of my life, and I know what it is, and I am respectful. To me the main thing is to do the job, and, when the staff does it and does it preeminently, as this has so far, by golly, it is going to be respected, and it is going to be protected, and it is going to be helped, and it is going to be shored up, and that is all I ask.

The only other thing is that I am not one who delegates my functions. I have always said, and I do not mean this to be disrespectful, that staffs are to be on tap and not on top. And that is it because we are elected, and we are the ones that should make the judgment decisions and be accountable for them.

So with this tremendous help of this very good staff then available we were able to designate two who are expert in this area of the savings and loan industry and particularly the FSLIC or the insurance fund. I had them visit several of the regions of the Home Loan Bank Board. We came back, and, after the hearing with the Chairman of the Board we announced hearings in San Francisco, which we held last Thursday, the 12th, and Friday, the 13th, and those were most fruitful hearings. We had excellent hearings. We have a great debt of gratitude to the little lady who is a member of our committee that represents that area in San Francisco, the gentlewoman from California [Ms. PELOS] who is a member and very valued member of

the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs. Even though this is her second term, she has just literally shone out. She has come aboard, as we say here, running.

Mr. Speaker, we had very productive hearings that will be helpful to the membership of the committee. We will have a hearing next week, at which time the Chairman of the Home Loan Bank Board, Mr. Greenspan, has agreed to come before us. We will have other witnesses from various sectors, private industry sector and governmental or regulatory sector. Then on the 7th and 8th of February, God willing, we intend to have comprehensive hearings on the so-called leveraged buyouts. Also we have concomitant, or we have corollary activities that are equally worrisome such as hostile takeovers of one bank by another bank. That is unprecedented, and the Federal Reserve Board announced yesterday some momentous decisions in allowing banks to get into the dangerous thing that has had our country involved in a frenetic, what I call money mania, and that is the exchange, the corporate exchange of equity for debt.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday's decision I have protested and made a statement with respect to that, and I have written a letter to the Reserve Board. But they made that decision. I feel that it improperly invades the jurisdiction of the policymaking body, which is the Congress. It is unprecedented. It is a very fateful decision even though some parts of it are sort of in suspense for about a year or so.

The other thing is that we have the question, continuing question, of bank powers or deregulation. There my basic conviction is that just as much time, and debate and consideration as it took to impose the regulation the Congress should take in removing or reregulating. This is a reason why in 1971, when our committee got the demand from the administration then, President Nixon's administration, and the Secretary of the Treasury, my fellow Texan and former Governor, Mr. Connally, that we approve, sight unseen and without the change of a comma, the so-called Economic Stabilization Act. Well, that is a fancy word for wage and price controls. Well, it was I, this liberal, who resisted it to the end. And I did all I could to obstruct. Why? Because there was no comprehensive plan as to administration or accountability. I had an amendment that would have provided the President to report to the Congress every 90 days as to the progress or lack thereof of the wage and price control system. Would not consider it. In fact I was denounced for even thinking of it.

Then I said, "What? You don't have any plans as to how you will remove the control?"

Mr. Speaker, that is the reason why I think we have these aberrations and continue to have what a few years ago was called stagflation. Well, we still have it. I know the boast is by those in power that inflation has been reduced and been controlled. I have a hard time convincing my constituents that they are paying less for light, gas and water because they know they are paying five times more. I have a hard time convincing my constituents that they have deflation at the grocery store because they are paying more for groceries. They are not paying less. I have a hard time convincing them that their salaries have not been deflated because they have.

Mr. Speaker, in the last 5 years every year we have had a steady, no less than 6-percent decline in the net median average earnings in America while at the same time the basic cost of living has not been deflated. I think it is preposterous to try to fool the people with this high-flown oratorical and skillfully rhetorically phrased pretension that we have, particularly when interest rates—there is the real booger.

Mr. Speaker, interest rates are still not stabilized, and that has been at the bottom of the cause. But that is another subject matter.

Eventually I hope we can lead the committee because I am speaking as one. I am speaking only as chairman. I have outlined what, thus far, I have charted. We hope to have our first organizational meeting; that is, to organize the subcommittees and the like, next week on Wednesday, and the final and second organizational meeting the week following, on February 1. Then we will proceed along the lines of subcommittee activity and sharing the jurisdiction of the matters confronting us with the pertinent subcommittees that have been constructed.

Mr. Speaker, we have been very fortunate. I consider that the members on our committee on both sides are some of the outstanding minds and prepared legislators that anybody could hope to have serve them, and so with that we will march forward. In the meanwhile I have met with the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Brady, and his assistants. I have met with the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Mr. Greenspan. I have met with the Chairman of the FDIC, Mr. Seidman, and I have met, as well, several times with Mr. Wall, the Chairman of the Home Loan Bank Board. Mostly those meetings were on my solicitation to present my credentials, so to speak, but also to elicit the maximum power a cooperative spirit. The problems confronting us in this area are monumental.

□ 1310

They are unprecedented in three decades at least, maybe four. We have

got to be united and even every one of us working in unison with the best of good will, will have a tough time to confront and face and overcome the challenges that we face in the Committee on Banking and other committees and in the Congress as a whole; but as I say and repeat, God willing and in good faith and in unity, essential unity, we will again triumph.

I think that the stakes are so high, particularly in that area that I discussed briefly having to do with the international and the forces outside our shores that now impact us in a way over which we have no control, to the point where perhaps even our basic institutions cannot even themselves control such things as interest rates.

BILL TO RESTORE COASTAL REVIEW POWERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. PANETTA] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing an important bill which I sponsored in the 100th Congress. I am pleased that Congressman ANDY IRELAND is joining me again, as an original cosponsor.

The bill is identical to H.R. 3202 from the 100th Congress. The House Subcommittee on Oceanography held hearings on the bill during the 100th Congress, and approved the bill for full committee consideration. (In addition, the Senate Commerce Committee held hearings on a similar bill introduced by Senator HOLLINGS.)

The purpose of this bill is simple: it will restore to the States the right to review Federal activities which affect their coastal zones for consistency with their State coastal zone management plans, regardless of whether those activities actually take place in the coastal zone. This right was taken away from the States in a 1984 Supreme Court decision.

Restoration of this right is particularly important with respect to offshore oil drilling proposals because it would ensure that States have a say at an early stage in the leasing process. This, in turn, would ensure that the Interior Department (and oil companies) understand State concerns about the impact of drilling on particular areas and would, hopefully, lead to the deletion of sensitive areas before a lease sale takes place. This would help to minimize conflict and litigation later on, to the benefit of States, the Federal Government, oil companies and, of course, the marine environment.

As I noted above, this bill would restore the full Federal-State relationship which was envisioned by the drafters of the Coastal Zone Management Act. That statute was intended to provide for a true partnership under which States are given the opportunity to review Federal activities and federally permitted activities which affect the coastal zone for consistency with approved State coastal management plans, if the States develop an approved coastal management plan. This simple, but important, relationship balances Federal interests with State interests, and helps to ensure

that needed projects can go forward if they comply with State coastal protection standards.

The Supreme Court's 5 to 4 ruling that Federal oil and gas lease sales on the Outer Continental Shelf were not subject to consistency review disrupted that balance. It ended the States' ability to review Federal oil and gas lease sales, and it raised serious concerns about whether other Federal activities might also be found, by later courts, also to be exempt from consistency reviews.

This legislation will ensure that States are not stripped of their power to review Federal activities which significantly affect the natural resources or land or water uses in the coastal zone.

Let me make a few other important points with regard to this issue. First, this measure represents an effort merely to restore the original intent of the Coastal Zone Management Act, not an effort to extend that statute beyond its original scope. Section 307(c)(1) of the statute, by its very words, makes it clear that Federal activities "directly affecting" the coastal zone are, in fact, subject to consistency review. It makes no reference to the location of those activities; instead, the exercise of State review is dependent upon the effect of the Federal activity. This bill would restore the original intent of Congress that the effects, rather than the location, of the activity, should determine the applicability of the State consistency review provisions of section 307(c)(1).

A second important point is that State review of Federal oil and gas lease sales would not give States a "veto" power over such sales, as some opponents may claim. Even if a State disagreed with the Federal agency's determination, the lease sale would go forward unless the parties agreed to submit to mediation by the Secretary of Commerce or unless the State succeeded in persuading a court to overturn the Federal agency's action. Hopefully, the possibility of litigation would encourage the parties to resolve their differences through negotiation or mediation. There is simply no State "veto" power over Federal activities.

A third key point is that this legislation has significance beyond OCS oil and gas lease sales. What it involves is the clarification of how we determine whether any Federal activity is subject to State consistency review. As I have noted, this legislation specifies that the test, again, is whether the Federal activity has a "significant" effect on the coastal zone, not whether the activity is located within the coastal zone. Although I believe that clarification of the power of States to review Federal oil and gas lease sales is important enough, taken alone, to justify this measure, we must not forget that many other Federal activities, some of which may take place outside the coastal zone, can also cause direct or significant effects on the coastal zone. Unfortunately, several Federal agencies have argued that the decision in Secretary of Interior versus California prohibits State review of other Federal activities and federally permitted activities outside the coastal zone. If we do not adopt legislation such as that being introduced today, our States may eventually lose all of

their ability to protect their coastal resources from harm caused by Federal activities outside the coastal zone. If that happens, we will be very close to having entirely eviscerated the Coastal Zone Management Act.

As I noted above, I believe that early involvement of States in reviewing Federal activities, especially oil and gas lease sales, is beneficial to all parties involved. The benefits of State consistency reviews of OCS lease sales were eloquently summarized by Justice Stevens. In his dissenting opinion in *Secretary of Interior versus California*, he explained that:

The sale of OCS leases involves the expenditure of millions of dollars. If exploration and development cannot be squared with the requirements of the CZMA, it would be in everyone's interest to determine that as early as possible. On the other hand, if exploration and development of the tracts would be consistent with the state management plan, a pre-leasing consistency determination would provide assurances to prospective purchasers and hence enhance the value of the tracts to the Federal Government and, concomitantly, the public. Advance planning can only minimize the risk of either loss or inconsistency that may ultimately confront all interested parties.

It is my hope that the importance and wisdom of allowing States to review Federal activities which directly affect their coastal zones will be as obvious to my colleagues as it was to Justice Stevens.

I urge my colleagues to join me and Congressman IRELAND in supporting this important measure.

The following is the text of the bill:

H.R. 543

A bill to amend the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 regarding activities directly affecting the coastal zone

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 307(c)(1) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1456(c)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

"(c)(1)(A) Each Federal agency conducting or supporting an activity that directly affects the coastal zone shall conduct or support that activity in a manner which is fully consistent with the enforceable, mandatory policies of approved State management programs, unless—

"(i) the conduct or support of the activity in that manner is prohibited by applicable Federal law; or

"(ii) a circumstance arising after a management program (or an amendment thereto) is approved, and unforeseen at the time of such approval, presents a substantial obstacle to the achievement by the agency of full consistency in conducting or supporting the activity.

In the event that achievement by a Federal agency of full consistency is prevented pursuant to clause (i) or (ii), the agency may deviate from full consistency only to the extent justified by clause (i) or (ii).

"(B) For purposes of subparagraph A, a Federal agency activity shall be treated as one that 'directly affects the coastal zone' if the activity—

"(i) is within the coastal zone, on Federal lands excluded from the coastal zone under section 304(1), landward of the coastal zone, or seaward of the coastal zone, including oil and gas and mineral lease sale activities on

the Outer Continental Shelf and the sale, transfer or lease of other Federal lands; and

"(ii) produces or may produce significant effects on any land or water use or natural resource of the coastal zone."

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. BAKER) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. MORRISON of Washington, for 5 minutes, on January 30 and 31.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. ENGEL) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. COYNE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, for 5 minutes, on January 19, 20, and 24.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. STARK, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. YATES, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 60 minutes, today.

Mr. FRANK, for 60 minutes, on January 23 and 24.

Mr. PANETTA, for 60 minutes, on January 23.

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 60 minutes, on January 24 and 27.

Mr. STOKES, for 60 minutes, on February 21.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 60 minutes, on February 22.

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. GONZALEZ) to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous material:)

Mr. PANETTA, for 5 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BAKER) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. GINGRICH.

Mr. SCHUSTER.

Mr. RINALDO.

Mr. MILLER of Washington.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

Mrs. ROUKEMA.

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT.

Mr. CRANE in two instances.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. ENGEL) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. YATRON.

Mr. MARKEY.

Mr. PENNY.

Mr. KANJORSKI.

Mr. TRAFICANT in three instances.

Mr. ANDERSON in 10 instances.

Mr. GONZALEZ in 10 instances.

Mr. BROWN of California in 10 instances.

Mr. ANNUNZIO in six instances.

Mr. ROE in three instances.

Mr. McHUGH.

Mr. BONIOR.

Mr. FROST in three instances.

Ms. KAPTUR.

Mr. HUBBARD.

Mr. DWYER of New Jersey.

Mr. COLEMAN of Texas in two instances.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 12 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, January 20, 1989, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

202. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification of his intention to designate Guyana as a "beneficiary country" for purposes of granting duty-free treatment for a period ending September 30, 1995, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2702(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

203. A letter from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report of a violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act which occurred in the Department of the Army, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1517(b); to the Committee on Appropriations.

204. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting a report of a violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act, which occurred in connection with funds available for the Veterans Training Grant Program in fiscal 1985, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1517(b); to the Committee on Appropriations.

205. A letter from the Director, the Office of Management and Budget, transmitting the cumulative report on rescissions and deferrals of budget authority as of January 1, 1989, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685(e) (H. Doc. No. 101-23); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

206. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's fiscal years 1990-94 5-Year Defense Program, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 114g; to the Committee on Armed Services.

207. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting his certification that the Navy and Air Force have budgeted sufficient funds for fiscal years 1990-94 to participate in the Advanced Tactical Aircraft Program, pursuant to section 213, National Defense Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1989; to the Committee on Armed Services.

208. A letter from the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition), transmitting a report of actions taken by the Department to simplify and streamline its acquisition procedures, pursuant to Public Law 100-456, section 809; to the Committee on Armed Services.

209. A letter from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's fifth report on the Rental Rehabilitation Program, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1437o(n); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

210. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting the third report on the tied-aid and partially untied-aid credits offers by the Bank, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 6351-3(g)(1); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

211. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, transmitting the Board's annual report of its operations for calendar year 1987, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 1437(b); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

212. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting the Department's annual report on programs to assist homeless individuals, as a member of the Interagency Council on the Homeless, pursuant to Public Law 100-77, section 203(c)(1) (101 Stat. 487); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

213. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting the Council's request for congressional action to amend a provision of the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act to eliminate the automatic linkage between the compensation for the Chairman of the Council and that of other Council members; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

214. A letter from the Administrator, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Protection, Department of Justice, transmitting a copy of the "Twelfth Analysis and Evaluation: Federal Juvenile Delinquency Programs", pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5614; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

215. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting the Department's annual report on black lung benefits during calendar year 1986, pursuant to 30 U.S.C. 936(b); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

216. A letter from the Chairman, Board of Trustees, Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation, transmitting the foundation's annual report for 1987-88, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 2012(b); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

217. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report on the effectiveness of programs operating under the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, pursuant to Public Law 98-457, section 306; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

218. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting the quarterly report of activities undertaken with respect to the development of the strategic petroleum reserve during the period July 1, 1988, through September 30, 1988, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 6245(b); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

219. A letter from the Chairman, Biomedical Ethics Board, Biomedical Ethics Advisory Committee, transmitting an update on the activities of the Board, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 275(c)(1); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

220. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the 1987 annual report on the activities of the National Health Service Corps, the NHSC Scholarship Program, and the NHSC Loan Repayment Program, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 254b(g), 2541(i); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

221. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the second annual report of the Department's Council on Alzheimer's Disease delineating revisions to previous research plans and progress made in research sponsored by the

Federal Government, pursuant to Pub. L. 99-660, title IX, sect. 912(2) (100 Stat. 3805); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

222. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the second annual report of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Advisory Board, pursuant to Pub. L. 99-570, sec. 4003 (100 Stat. 3207-109); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

223. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Relations, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting a copy of the rule recently promulgated by the Commission to ban lawn darts, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 2058(a)(c); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

224. A letter from the Administrator, Agency for International Development, transmitting notification of the allocation of funds for development assistance and international organizations and program, fiscal year 1989, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2413(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

225. A letter from the Administrator, Agency for International Development, transmitting the fifth annual report of the Private Sector Revolving Fund, fiscal year 1988, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2151f(h); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

226. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State, Legislative Affairs, transmitting notification of the President's determinations for payment of the outstanding fiscal year 1989 funds toward the calendar 1988 budget of the United Nations, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 287e nt. (99 Stat. 405); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

227. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State, Legislative Affairs, transmitting notification of the proposed approval of a manufacturing license agreement and commercial export license agreement involving the export of defense articles and defense services valued at \$50,000,000 or more to Taiwan (Transmittal No. MC-3-89), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c)(d); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

228. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State, Legislative Affairs, transmitting a certification, together with a justification thereof, that Bolivia is implementing legislation to establish legal coca requirements, license hectares and make unlicensed coca production illegal, pursuant to Public Law 100-690, section 4302(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

229. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting a copy of Transmittal No. 4-89 concerning notification of the Department of the Air Force's proposed lease of defense articles to Switzerland, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2796(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

230. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report on developments since the last report of July 8, 1988, concerning the national emergency with respect to Libya, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); 22 U.S.C. 2349aa-9(c) (H. Doc. No. 101-22); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

231. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the Department's monthly reports on imports during January, February, and March 1988 of strategic and critical materials from countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 5092(b)(2); jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Ways and Means.

232. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the Department's monthly report on imports during April 1988 of strategic and critical materials from countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 5092(b)(2); jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Ways and Means.

233. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the Department's monthly report on imports during May 1988 of strategic and critical materials from countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 5092(b)(2); jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Ways and Means.

234. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

235. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State, Legislative Affairs, transmitting a special report of the Department, "Afghanistan: Soviet Occupation and Withdrawal," copy of a statement by President Reagan on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

236. A letter from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting a copy of the NATO Executive Working Group's report on enhancing collective security shared roles, risks, and responsibilities in the alliance; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

237. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the Department's monthly report on imports during June 1988 of strategic and critical materials from countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 5092(b)(2); jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Ways and Means.

238. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the Inspector General's semiannual report covering the 6-month period ending September 30, 1988, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app.; to the Committee on Government Operations.

239. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period April 1, 1988, through September 30, 1988, 5 U.S.C. app.; to the Committee on Government Operations.

240. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Management, transmitting a report on the status and operation of the State and Local Government Fiscal Assistance Trust Fund for fiscal year 1988, pursuant to Public Law 99-272, section 14001(a)(8) (100 Stat. 328); to the Committee on Government Operations.

241. A letter from the Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting a list or all reports issued by the GAO during November, 1988, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 719(h); to the Committee on Government Operations.

242. A letter from the Acting Chairman, U.S. International Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's annual report of actions taken to increase competition for contracts, fiscal year 1988, pursuant to 41 U.S.C. 419; to the Committee on Government Operations.

243. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting notification of a proposed new Federal records system and the deletion and revision of another systems

of records, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

244. A letter from the Administrator, Agency for International Development, transmitting the semiannual report of the Office of Inspector General of AID for the period April 1, 1988, through September 30, 1988, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app.; to the Committee on Government Operations.

245. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a report on the evaluation of its systems of internal accounting and administrative control in effect during fiscal year 1988, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

246. A letter from the Administrator, Agency for International Development, transmitting a report on the evaluation of its systems of internal accounting and administrative control in effect during fiscal year 1988, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

247. A letter from the Federal Co-Chairman, Appalachian Regional Commission, transmitting a report on the evaluation of its systems of internal accounting and administrative control during the year ending September 20, 1988, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

248. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a report on the evaluation of its systems of internal accounting and administrative control in effect during fiscal year 1988, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

249. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's annual report of actions taken to increase competition for contracts, fiscal year 1988, pursuant to 41 U.S.C. 419; to the Committee on Government Operations.

250. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting a report on the evaluation of its systems of internal accounting and administrative control in effect during fiscal year 1989, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

251. A letter from the Chairman, Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting a report on the evaluation of its systems of internal accounting and administrative control in effect during 1988, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

252. A letter from the Chairman, Postal Commission, transmitting a report on the evaluation of its systems of internal accounting and administrative control in effect during 1988, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

253. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Administration, Department of Agriculture, transmitting notification of a proposed new Federal records system, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

254. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting notification of a proposed altered Federal records system in the Office of the Secretary, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

255. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting notification of proposed new Federal records systems, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

256. A letter from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report on the evaluation of its systems of internal accounting and administrative control in effect during fiscal year 1988, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

257. A letter from the Director, Institute of Museum Services, transmitting a report of activities under the Freedom of Information Act for 1988, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

258. A letter from the Director, U.S. Information Agency, transmitting the Agency's fourth annual report, fiscal year 1988, on actions taken to increase competition for contracts, pursuant to 41 U.S.C. 419; to the Committee on Government Operations.

259. A letter from the Chairman, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting a report on the evaluation of its systems of internal accounting and administrative control in effect during fiscal year 1988, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

260. A letter from the Deputy Assistant to the President, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report on the compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system in effect during fiscal year 1988, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

261. A letter from the Acting Chairman, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting a report on the evaluation of its systems of internal accounting and administrative control during the year ending September 30, 1988, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

262. A letter from the Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting a report on the evaluation of its systems of internal accounting and administrative control in effect during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1988, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

263. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Labor Relations Authority, transmitting a report on the evaluation of its systems of internal accounting and administrative control in effect during fiscal year 1988, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

264. A letter from the Director, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, transmitting a report on the evaluation of its systems of internal accounting and administrative control in effect during fiscal year 1988, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

265. A letter from the Acting Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a report on compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system in effect during the year ended September 30, 1988, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

266. A letter from the Chairman, International Cultural and Trade Center Commission, transmitting a report on the evaluation of its systems of internal accounting and administrative control in effect during fiscal year 1988, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

267. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting a report on the evaluation of its systems of internal accounting and administrative control in effect during fiscal year 1988, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

268. A letter from the Archivist, National Archives, transmitting a report of actions taken to increase competition for contracts during fiscal year 1988, pursuant to 41 U.S.C. 419; to the Committee on Government Operations.

269. A letter from the Chairman, National Capital Planning Commission, transmitting a report on the evaluation of its systems of internal accounting and administrative control in effect during fiscal year 1988, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

270. A letter from the Chairman, National Endowment For The Humanities, transmitting a report on the compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

271. A letter from the Acting Chairman, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting a report of actions taken to increase competition for contracts during fiscal year 1989, pursuant to 41 U.S.C. 419; to the Committee on Government Operations.

272. A letter from the Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for Administration, Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, transmitting notification of proposed new Federal records systems, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

273. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report on the evaluation of its systems of internal accounting and administrative control in effect during fiscal year 1988, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

274. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report on the evaluation of its systems of internal accounting and administrative control in effect during fiscal year 1988, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

275. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a report on the evaluation of its systems of internal accounting and administrative control during the year ending September 30, 1988, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

276. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a report on the evaluation of its systems of internal accounting and administrative control in effect during fiscal year 1988, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

277. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting the semiannual report of the activities of the Department's Office of Inspector General for the 6-month period ending September 30, 1988, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Inspector General Act of 1978) and 5(b); to the Committee on Government Operations.

278. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting a report on the evaluation of its systems of internal accounting and administrative control in effect during fiscal year 1988, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

279. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting a report on the evaluation of its systems of internal accounting and administrative control in effect during fiscal year 1988, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

tion of its systems of internal accounting and administrative control in effect during fiscal year 1988, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

280. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting a report on the evaluation of its systems of internal accounting and administrative control in effect during fiscal year 1988, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

281. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a report on the evaluation of its systems of internal accounting and administrative control in effect during fiscal year 1988, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

282. A letter from the Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting a report on the evaluation of its systems of internal accounting and administrative control in effect during the year ending September 30, 1988, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

283. A letter from the Administrator, Small Business Administration, transmitting a report on the evaluation of its systems of internal accounting and administrative control in effect during fiscal year 1988, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

284. A letter from the Administrator, Small Business Administration, transmitting the semiannual report of the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period April 1, 1988, to September 30, 1988, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app.; to the Committee on Government Operations.

285. A letter from the Administrator, Veterans' Administration, transmitting a report on the evaluation of its systems of internal accounting and administrative control in effect during the year ended September 30, 1988, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

286. A letter from the Librarian of Congress, transmitting his views concerning the disbursement of funds by the Library to the Close Up Foundation; to the Committee on House Administration.

287. A letter from the Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the third report of its Federal Lands Cleanup Day activities, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 1691-1(c)(1); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

288. A letter from the Director, Congressional and Legislative Affairs (Bureau of Reclamation), Department of the Interior, transmitting a copy of the final report on the status of legislation with respect to Bureau of Reclamation and other water-related issues considered by the 100th Congress; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

289. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's 10th annual report, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 18a(j); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

290. A letter from the President, National Safety Council, transmitting a report of the audit of the financial transactions, of the Council for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1988 and 1987, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 1101(36), 1103; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

291. A letter from the Deputy Assistant to the President and Director, Office of Administration, the White House, transmitting a report on White House personnel for

fiscal year 1988, pursuant to 3 U.S.C. 113; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

292. A letter from the Special Counsel, U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting a copy of the report of the Secretary of Agriculture's findings and conclusions of his review of allegations that violations of law and regulation resulted in mismanagement and gross waste of funds at the Farmers Home Administration; Lewiston, ME, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 1206(b)(5)(A); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

293. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), transmitting the second annual report of incomplete water resources studies which have been authorized, but for which no funds have been appropriated during the preceding 5 full fiscal years (1983-87), pursuant to 33 U.S.C. 2264; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

294. A letter from the Inland Waterways Users Board, transmitting the Board's second annual report of its activities; recommendations with respect to construction and rehabilitation priorities on the inland waterways of the United States, pursuant to Public Law 99-662, section 302(b) (100 Stat. 4111); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

295. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the agency's semiannual report on the effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program for the period January 1, 1988, through June 30, 1988, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. app. 1356(a); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

296. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting the Department's report for 1988 on the recommendations received from the National Transportation Safety Board regarding transportation safety, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. app. 1906(b); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

297. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), transmitting a report from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, to construct a greenbelt corridor between Ray Roberts Dam and Lewisville Lake, TX, together with other pertinent reports, pursuant to Public Law 89-298, section 301 (H. Doc. No. 101-19); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation and ordered to be printed.

298. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting the "Science and Technology Report to 1985-1988", pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 6615(a); to the Committee on Science, Space and Technology.

299. A letter from the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, Veterans' Administration, transmitting notification that no activities at the Department of Medicine and Surgery were contracted out during fiscal year 1988; approximately 275 A-76 studies are currently in progress in that Department, pursuant to 38 U.S.C. 5010(c)(7), (c)(5); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

300. A letter from the U.S. Trade Representative, transmitting the report on the operation of the International Coffee Agreement for the period October 1, 1987, to September 30, 1988, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1356n; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

301. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report on the study of the attorney fee payment process under title II of the Social Security

Act, together with recommendations, pursuant to Public Law 100-203, title IX, section 9021(b)(1)(3) (101 Stat. 1330-295); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

302. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a copy of the "Weight-Distance Tax (WDT) Feasibility Study," an analysis of the impacts and feasibility of replacing certain current Federal highway user charges with a national WDT, pursuant to Public Law 98-369, section 933 and section 934; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

303. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the second quarterly commodity and country allocation table showing current programming plans for commodity assistance, pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 1736b(a); jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture and Foreign Affairs.

304. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Election Commission, transmitting a copy of the appeal of the Office of Management and Budget's fiscal 1990 passback for the Commission, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 437d(d)(1); jointly, to the Committees on Appropriations and House Administration.

305. A letter from the Administrator, Agency for International Development; President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting their semiannual report on the amount and extension of credits under the Trade Credit Insurance Program, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2184(g); jointly, to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs and Foreign Affairs.

306. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting the Department's 12th report "Comprehensive Program and Plan for Federal Energy Education Extension and Information Activities," pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 7373(2); jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Science, Space, and Technology.

307. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting the Department's fourth biennial report on implementation of the Alaska Federal-Civilian Energy Efficiency Swap Act of 1980, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 795d(a); jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Interior and Insular Affairs.

308. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's sixth annual report for the deployment of Federal interim storage entitled "Implementation Plan for Deployment of Federal Interim Storage Facilities for Commercial Spent Nuclear Fuel," pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 10155(f); jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Interior and Insular Affairs.

309. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the Department's monthly report on imports during July 1988 of strategic and critical materials from countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 5092(b)(2); jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Ways and Means.

310. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the Department's monthly report on imports during August 1988 of strategic and critical materials from countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 5092(b)(2); jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Ways and Means.

311. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the Department's monthly report on imports during September 1988 of strategic and critical materials

from countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 5092(b)(2); jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Ways and Means.

312. A letter from the Comptroller General, transmitting the results of the reviews of the independent certified public accountants' audits of the calendar year 1987 financial statements of each of the 12 Federal home loan banks and the combined financial statements; reports on the banks' internal accounting controls and their compliance with laws and regulations (GAO/AFMD-89-28); pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9106(a); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

313. A letter from the Comptroller General, transmitting a report on the results of a review of implementation and enforcement of the unlawful employment of aliens, including determination of a possible pattern of discrimination after the second year (GAO/GGD-89-16), pursuant to 8 U.S.C. 1324a; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and the Judiciary.

314. A letter from the Comptroller General, transmitting the results of the audit of the attending physician revolving fund as of January 31, 1988; including the report on internal accounting controls and compliance with laws and regulations (GAO/AFMD-89-11); pursuant to Public Law 94-59, title III (89 Stat. 283); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and House Administration.

315. A letter from the Comptroller General, transmitting the results of the financial audit of the Office of the Sergeant at Arms, House of Representatives, as of June 30, 1988, and December 31, 1987; including a report on internal accounting controls and compliance with laws and regulations, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 81a (GAO/AFMD-89-9); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and House Administration.

316. A letter from the Comptroller General, transmitting the results of the study of the Secretary of the Army's contracting procedures for civil works projects (GAO/RLD-89-183); pursuant to 33 U.S.C. 2302; jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Public Works and Transportation.

317. A letter from the Comptroller General, transmitting a report on the review of the audits of the financial statements of the National Credit Union Administration's operating and share insurance funds and its central liquidity facility for the fiscal years ending September 30, 1987, and 1986; reports on internal accounting controls and compliance with laws and regulations (GAO/AFMD-89-13); pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9106(a); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

318. A letter from the Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting the financial audit of the Federal Asset Disposition Association's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 1987 (GAO/AFMD-89-16), pursuant to Public Law 100-86, section 403 (101 Stat. 609); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

319. A letter from the Comptroller General, transmitting a report on the Armed Forces' management of the National Guard and Reserves (GAO/NSIAD-89-27); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Armed Services.

320. A letter from the Comptroller General, transmitting a report on DOD's Foreign

Currency Rate Adjustment Program (GAO/NSIAD-89-154); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and Armed Services.

321. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the agency's September report of progress on developing and certifying the Traffic Alert and Collision Avoidance System, pursuant to Public Law 100-223, section 203(b) (101 Stat. 1518); jointly, to the Committees on Public Works and Transportation and Science, Space and Technology.

322. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Aviation Administration, transmitting the June, July, and August 1988 report of progress on developing and certifying the Traffic Alert and Collision Avoidance System (TCAS), pursuant to Public Law 100-223, section 203(b) (101 Stat. 1518); jointly, to the Committees on Public Works and Transportation and Science, Space and Technology.

323. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the report on demonstration project substituting the opportunity for a personal appearance for a face to face evidentiary hearing prior to determination of eligibility concerning permanent disability under section 221 of the Social Security Act, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 421 nt.; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. DE LA GARZA: Committee on Agriculture. Report of the Committee on Agriculture on activities during the 100th Congress (Rept. No. 100-1134). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RANGEL: Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control. Annual report for the year 1988 of the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, 100th Congress, 2d session (Rept. No. 100-1135). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. GONZALEZ (for himself, Mr. RANGEL, Mrs. BOGGS, Mr. PETRI, Mr. RIDGE, Mr. TORRES, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. COURTER, Mr. KYL, Mr. LEACH of Iowa, Mr. CARPER, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. MOODY, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. YATES, Mrs. SAIKI, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. HAWKINS, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. GRAY, Mr. STOKES, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. MFUME, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. RHODES, Mr. DREIER of California, Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. HUBBARD, Mr. BLAZ, Mr.

WILSON, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. CROCKETT, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. ESPY, Mr. CLAY, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. BERREUTER, Mr. COBLE, Mr. UDALL, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. FROST, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. ORTIZ, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. CRANE, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. HILER, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. SHUMWAY, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. WOLFE, Mr. ROSE, and Mr. BUSTAMANTE):

H.R. 505. A bill to modernize circulating coins of which the reverse of the first coin will contain the theme of the bicentennial; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. GONZALEZ:

H.R. 506. A bill to amend the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act to provide for the registration of hazardous materials carriers, to provide assistance in the routing of hazardous materials and in the training of personnel to deal with such materials, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Public Works and Transportation, and Ways and Means.

H.R. 507. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide religious sanctuary as a defense to the criminal offense of harboring or transporting aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 508. A bill to provide a bonus payment of \$10,000 for each veteran of World War I; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ANNUNZIO (for himself, Mr. HUTTO, and Mr. TAUZIN):

H.R. 509. A bill to provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the bicentennial of the U.S. Coast Guard; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. BAKER (for himself, Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mr. LIVINGSTON, and Mr. MCCREARY):

H.R. 510. A bill to grant the consent of Congress to the Mississippi River Interstate Pollution Phase-Out Compact; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 511. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require certain candidates for President of the United States to participate in three Presidential candidate debates as a condition for eligibility for payments under the Presidential Election Campaign Fund Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COLEMAN of Texas:

H.R. 512. A bill to direct the Secretary to construct, operate, and maintain an extension of the American Canal at El Paso, TX; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. COLEMAN of Texas (for himself and Mr. BRYANT):

H.R. 513. A bill to amend the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act to prescribe that States which are not members of regional compacts for the disposal of nuclear waste may not locate regional disposal facilities within 60 miles of the border with Mexico; jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. COOPER (for himself, Mr. STARK, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. MARTINEZ, and Mr. WALGREN):

H.R. 514. A bill to establish labeling and advertising requirements for food or drink which are labeled "lite" or "light" or which make similar comparative claims to describe fat, sodium, or calorie content and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture, Energy and Commerce, and Ways and Means.

By Mr. COYNE (for himself, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. DOWNEY, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. McGRATH, Mr. POLEY, and Mr. ATKINS):

H.R. 515. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that certain corporations engaged in substantial manufacturing operations in certain foreign countries will not be treated as passive foreign investment companies; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CRANE:

H.R. 516. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue gold-backed bonds to the holders of accounts in federally insured financial institutions that are insolvent; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 517. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage the extended family unit by increasing the amount of the personal exemption for children and for older dependents who reside with the taxpayer, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CRANE (for himself), Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. DENNY SMITH, Mr. VOLKMER, Mr. KYL, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. COX, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. PORTER, Mr. OXLEY, and Mr. CRAIG:

H.R. 518. A bill to provide a 1-year delay in the effective date of section 89 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota:

H.R. 519. A bill to increase Federal payments in lieu of taxes to units of general local government, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DWYER of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. PENNY, Mr. WISE, Mr. DERRICK, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. SHAW, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. ROE, Mr. BLAZ, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. VENTO, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. EVANS, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. KANJORSKI, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. SKELTON, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. MYERS of Indiana, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. WOLFE, and Mr. SHUSTER):

H.R. 520. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to ensure that checks for military retired and retiree pay and to pay benefits under the retired serviceman's family protection plan and the survivor benefit plan are delivered early if the usual delivery date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 521. A bill to ensure that checks to pay benefits under title IV of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 are delivered early if the usual delivery date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 522. A bill to ensure that checks to pay benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 are delivered early if the usual delivery date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 523. A bill to ensure that checks to pay annuities under the civil service retirement system and the Federal employee retirement system are delivered early if the usual delivery date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DYMALLY:

H.R. 524. A bill to require automobile rental companies to make full disclosures of charges in advertising and to rental customers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 525. A bill to permit the naturalization of certain Filipino war veterans; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 526. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to remedy the historic undercount of the poor and minorities in the decennial census of population and to otherwise improve the overall accuracy of the population data collected in the decennial census by directing the use of appropriate statistical adjustment procedures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 527. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to change the position of the Director of the Census Bureau to level IV from level V the Executive Schedule; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 528. A bill to provide for additional land for the national cemetery in West Los Angeles, CA to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 529. A bill to amend title 32, United States Code, to provide that the protections afforded to Federal employees under subchapter II of chapter 75 of title 5, United States Code, be extended to National Guard technicians; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 530. A bill to provide that positions held by civilian technicians of the National Guard be made part of the competitive service; jointly, to the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service and Armed Services.

By Mr. ENGLISH:

H.R. 531. A bill to provide for improved airline safety and service; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 532. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the requirement that the taxpayer identification number of dependents be included on the return; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ERDREICH (for himself, Mr. HARRIS, and Mr. FLIPPO):

H.R. 533. A bill to amend chapter 7 of title 31, United States Code, to abolish the Commission on Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Salaries and transfer its functions to the Comptroller General, and to provide that any legislation increasing the rate of pay for Members of Congress is considered separately from other legislation, is adopted by a recorded vote, and does not take effect until the start of the Congress following the Congress in which approved, and to eliminate the automatic annual pay adjustment for Members of Congress; jointly, to the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service and Rules.

By Mr. FLORIO (for himself, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. BATES, Mr. ROE, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. DWYER of

New Jersey, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. WEISS, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. OWENS of New York, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. WOLFE):

H.R. 534. A bill to establish a Department of Environmental Protection; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. FRANK:

H.R. 535. A bill to amend the Miller Act to provide for the inclusion of interest and legal fees in judgments granted on suits by subcontractors based upon payment bonds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 536. A bill to amend chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code, to allow claims against the United States under that chapter for damages arising from certain negligent medical care provided members of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. KAPTUR (for herself, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. STOKES, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. BOUCHER, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. YATRON, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. WOLFE, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. HUCKABY, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. FROST, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. HUGHES, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. ROE, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. SCHUETTE, Mr. DE LUIGO, Mr. ROWLAND of Connecticut, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. HORTON, Mr. CLARKE, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. TORRES, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. RAY, Mr. EVANS, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. LAGOMARSINO):

H.R. 537. A bill to provide for the establishment of a memorial and museum on Federal land within the District of Columbia to honor members of the Armed Forces who served in World War II and to commemorate the U.S. participation in that conflict; jointly, to the Committees on House Administration and Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. McCLOSKEY:

H.R. 538. A bill to provide for the reclamation of surface coal mines when the operator and his surety are bankrupt, and for other purposes; to the committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. McCURDY (for himself, Mr. BILEY, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. FRANK, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. PEASE, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. STUMP, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. WALGREN, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. RHODES, Mr. McMILLAN of North Carolina, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. RAY, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. BATEMAN, Mr. OLIN, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. THOMAS of Georgia, Mr. BEREUTER, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. PORTER, and Mr. SMITH of Texas):

H.R. 539. A bill to establish a commission to advise the President on proposals for national commemorative events; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. STUDDS, and Mr. TOWNS):

H.R. 540. A bill to coordinate the regulatory authority of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission with that of State or local regulatory agencies relative to service which would bypass local utility service and to facilitate the resolution at the State or local regulatory level of competition policy issues relating to local service; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MONTGOMERY (by request):

H.R. 541. A bill to provide funeral transportation, remains transportation, and other benefits with respect to deceased Medal of Honor recipients; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MOORHEAD:

H.R. 542. A bill to amend section 627 of the Tariff Act of 1930 to require customs officers to verify the identification numbers of vehicles before the vehicles are exported; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PANETTA (for himself and Mr. IRELAND):

H.R. 543. A bill to amend the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 regarding activities directly affecting the coastal zone; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. RAHALL (for himself and Mr. CRAIG):

H.R. 544. A bill to amend the Mineral Leasing Act of Acquired Lands to establish a State fish and wildlife assistance fund, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mrs. ROUKEMA:

H.R. 545. A bill to prohibit the production of lethal chemical weapons for 2 years after enactment of this bill, to encourage the negotiation of an international agreement to stop the production, proliferation, and stockpiling of lethal chemical weapons, and to direct the State Department and Commerce Department to develop options for economic sanctions to be applied against nations which use or produce chemical weapons; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. ROUKEMA (for herself, Mr. ROE, Mr. GALLO, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. COURTER, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, and Mr. TORRICELLI):

H.R. 546. A bill to establish a national policy with respect to aircraft noise abatement and to provide for a comprehensive aircraft noise reduction plan for the State of New Jersey; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. SCHUETTE:

H.R. 547. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow farmers to income average; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 548. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the application of the uniform capitalization rules to certain farming businesses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 549. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow farmers to income average; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SNOWE:

H.R. 550. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a deduction from gross income for home care and adult day and respite care expenses of individual taxpayers with respect to a dependent of

the taxpayer who suffers from Alzheimer's disease or related organic brain disorders; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SNOWE (for herself, Mr.

HORTON, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. GOODLING, Mrs. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. BATES, Mr. UPTON, Mr. STUDDS, Miss SCHNEIDER, Mr. WOLPE, Mr. HAMMER-SCHMIDT, Mr. PEASE, Mr. WEBER, Mr. FAZIO, Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. FROST, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. DERRICK, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. SHUMWAY, Mr. BERRETER, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. PENNY, Mr. SCHUETTE, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. LOWERY of California, and Ms. KAPTUR):

H.R. 551. A bill to direct the Federal Trade Commission to conduct a study of deceptive mail practices in conjunction with the sale of products or services related to governmental functions; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SOLOMON:

H.R. 552. A bill to increase opportunities for veterans held as prisoners of war during the Vietnam era to participate in Department of Defense procurement actions; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 553. A bill to increase opportunities for veterans with service-connected disabilities to participate in Department of Defense procurement actions; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 554. A bill to amend the National Security Act of 1947 to require the congressional intelligence committees to establish certain procedures to prevent the unauthorized disclosure of information furnished to those committees; to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

By Mr. STARK:

H.R. 555. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Transportation from making airport development grants to the Port of Oakland until the Port of Oakland enters into an agreement with the Secretary relating to air traffic at Oakland International Airport; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. STUMP:

H.R. 556. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 557. A bill to repeal the Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act of 1988; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TALLON (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. ROSE, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. OLIN, and Mr. HANSEN):

H.R. 558. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit individuals to elect not to receive benefits to which such individuals are entitled as a result of the enactment of the Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act of 1988 and not to pay premiums imposed pursuant to such act; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TORRICELLI:

H.R. 559. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide Medicare coverage of wigs and hairpieces for individuals with alopecia that resulted from treatment of malignant disease; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TORRICELLI (for himself, Mr. ROE, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. BATES, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. MANTON, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. CLAY, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. HYDE, Mr. GALLO, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. WALSH, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. YATES, Mr. DORNAN of California, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. MFUME, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. RUSSO, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. HAWKINS, and Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire):

H.R. 560. A bill to promote the dissemination of biomedical information through modern methods of science and technology and to prevent the duplication of experiments on live animals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TORRICELLI (for himself, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. ROE, Mr. FRANK, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. RITTER, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. BATES, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. LIPINSKI):

H.R. 561. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to prohibit smoking on domestic commercial aircraft flights; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

By Mr. TRAFICANT:

H.R. 562. A bill to prohibit law enforcement Federal financial assistance to States that do not have in effect a law that permits imposition of the death penalty, and requires imposition of the death penalty or life imprisonment without parole, for any conviction of premeditated murder and for any conviction of murdering a law enforcement officer under certain circumstances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 563. A bill to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to prohibit discrimination against blind individuals in establishing restrictions on seating in aircraft; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

H.R. 564. A bill to eliminate the permanent appropriation of funds for the compensation of Members of Congress; jointly, to the Committees on Appropriations and House Administration.

H.R. 565. A bill to nullify the recent pay increase for Members of Congress; jointly, to the Committees on House Administration and Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. VOLKMER:

H.R. 566. A bill to change the effective date for compensation for Members of Congress; jointly, to the Committees on House Administration and Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. WOLPE (for himself and Ms. SNOWE):

H.R. 567. A bill to amend the Export Administration Act of 1979 to extend indefinitely the current provisions governing the export of certain domestically produced crude oil; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GONZALEZ:

H.J. Res. 73. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to repeal the 25th amend-

ment to that Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DYMALLY:

H.J. Res. 74. Joint resolution designating the week of April 16, 1989, through April 22, 1989, as "National Minority Cancer Awareness Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ENGLISH:

H.J. Res. 75. Joint resolution disapproving the salary increases recommended by the President for certain executive, legislative, and judicial positions; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ERDREICH (for himself and Mr. HARRIS):

H.J. Res. 76. Joint resolution disapproving the pay increases for executive, legislative, and judicial branch positions recently recommended by the President; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FASCELL (for himself, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. PEPPER, and Mr. SMITH of Florida):

H.J. Res. 77. Joint resolution designating the weekend of March 2 through March 5, 1989, as "Graduate and Professional Student Awareness Weekend"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas (for herself, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. BEVILL, and Mr. PEPPER):

H.J. Res. 78. Joint resolution to designate the week beginning April 12, 1989, as "National Auctioneers Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MILLER of Ohio:

H.J. Res. 79. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the English language; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHUETTE (for himself, Mr. COELHO, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. ROBERT F. SMITH, Mr. EMERSON, and Mr. ROBERTS):

H.J. Res. 80. Joint resolution to urge the President to take appropriate action to maintain access to European Community markets for United States-produced meat and meat products, treated with correct use growth hormones, for human consumption; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHUMWAY (for himself, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. HENRY, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. PORTER, Mr. SAXTON, Mrs. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. SOLOMON, and Mr. STANGELAND):

H.J. Res. 81. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States establishing English as the official language of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. SNOWE (for herself, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. APPELATE, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CARR, Mr. COELHO, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. ESPY, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. FOGLETTA, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HOPKINS, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. LEACH of Iowa, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. LENT, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr.

THOMAS A. LUKEN, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. MFUME, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. NOWAK, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PURSELL, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RITTER, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. ROE, Mr. SABO, Mr. SAVAGE, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. TALLON, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. WILSON, and Mr. YATRON):

H.J. Res. 82. Joint resolution to designate February 2, 1989, as "National Women and Girls in Sports Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. TRAFICANT:

H.J. Res. 83. Joint resolution disapproving the salary increase for Members of Congress proposed by the President; jointly, to the Committees on House Administration and Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. VANDER JAGT:

H.J. Res. 84. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States repealing the 22d article of amendment thereto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VOLKMER:

H.J. Res. 85. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to Federal budget procedures; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 86. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the right to life; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRAY:

H. Res. 39. Resolution designating membership on certain standing committees of the House; considered and agreed to.

H. Res. 40. Resolution providing for the House to proceed to the west front of the Capitol on January 20, 1989, for the purpose of attending the inaugural ceremonies; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. ANDERSON (for himself, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. SHUSTER, Mr. ROE, Mr. MINETA, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. NOWAK, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. SAVAGE, Mr. BOSCO, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. GRANT, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. STANGELAND, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. McEWEN, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. UPTON, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. COELHO, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. APPELATE, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. VOLKMER, Mr. GALLO, Mrs. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. SHUMWAY, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. HORTON, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. MARTIN of New York, Mr. COURTER, Mr. DELAY, Mr. BROOMFIELD, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. BUECHNER, Mr. ROBERTS, and Mr. DREIER of California):

H. Res. 41. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the Federal excise taxes on gasoline and diesel fuel shall not be increased to reduce the Federal deficit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DYMALLY:

H. Res. 42. Resolution providing for a study by the Committee on Government Operations to review the affirmative action employment practices with regard to business operations within the United States of foreign companies and firms; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SOLOMON (for himself, Mr. PETRI, Mr. McCREERY, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. DREIER of California, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. COBLE, Mr. PENNY, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. COX, and Mr. ARMEY):

H. Res. 43. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to continuing human rights abuses and the conduct of Soviet military forces in Afghanistan; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SOLOMON (for himself, Mr. SCHULZE, Mr. HOPKINS, Mr. DORNAN of California, and Mr. ARMEY):

H. Res. 44. Resolution establishing the House of Representatives Classified Information Security Office; to the Committee on House Administration.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

6. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Senate of the State of Louisiana, relative to erosion control of coastal wetlands; to the Committee on Agriculture.

7. Also, memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relative to POW's and MIA's in Southeast Asia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

8. Also, memorial of Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relative to a legislative remedy regarding veterans who are disabled by the disease of drug dependency; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

9. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, relative to the implementation of section 907 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

10. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, relative to a proposed amendment to section 906(f) of the Water Resources and Development Act of 1986; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

11. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, relative to the construction of certain environmental enhancement projects in the lower Mississippi wetlands; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

12. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, relative to coastal wetland restoration by the Corps of Engineers; to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

13. Also, memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relative to the importation of the Commonwealth's poultry products into the Republic of West Germany; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND
RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DYMALLY:

H.R. 568. A bill for the relief of Whitworth Inc., of Gardena, CA; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MRAZEK:

H.R. 569. A bill for the relief of Maurice G. Hardy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 14: Mr. PEASE, Mr. WALGREN, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. JACOBS, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. BATES, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. NOWAK, Mr. McHUGH, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. WOLFE, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, and Mr. KOLTER.

H.R. 19: Mr. BATES, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. BONIOR, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. KANJORSKI, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. SMITH of Florida, and Mr. SMITH of Iowa.

H.R. 21: Mr. BRYANT, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. GEHARDT, Mr. BRENNAN, Mr. BATES, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. GRAY, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. STOKES, Mr. DIXON, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. ECKART, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mr. SAVAGE, Mr. ROSE, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. LELAND, Mr. AUCCOIN, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. PEASE, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. NAGLE, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. ESPY, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. LEACH of Iowa, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. SYNAR.

H.R. 22: Mr. RAHALL.

H.R. 82: Mr. THOMAS of Georgia, Mr. EVANS, Mr. MFUME, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. THOMAS A. LUKE, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. GALLO, Mr. VENTO, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. FROST, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mrs. BENTLEY, and Mr. FOGLIETTA.

H.R. 112: Mr. McCURDY.

H.R. 140: Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. COELHO, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. STARK, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. DICKS, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. ROE, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. LELAND, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. HENRY, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. OWENS of New York, and Mr. MACHTLEY.

H.R. 160: Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. RITTER, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. PORTER, Mr. PEASE, Mr. ROE, Mr. VENTO, Mr. BEREUTER, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. PENNY, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. COURTER, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. BOSCO, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. CONTE, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. CONYERS, and Mr. LAFALCE.

H.R. 169: Mr. HORTON, Mr. SHUMWAY, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. BAKER, Mr. WALKER, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. GINGRICH, and Mr. BILBRAY.

H.R. 271: Mr. MFUME.

H.R. 378: Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. TRAFICANT, and Mr. INHOFE.

H.R. 393: Mr. DORNAN of California and Mr. MCCREARY.

H.R. 401: Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. EVANS, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mrs. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. KASICH, Mr. THOMAS of Georgia, Mr. SHUMWAY, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HUNTER, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. SMITH of Mississippi, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. SLAUGHTER of Virginia, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. WEBER, and Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado.

H.R. 436: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. UDALL, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. BEILENSON, Mr. EVANS, and Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado.

H.J. Res. 28: Mr. BURTON of Indiana and Mr. HANSEN.

H.J. Res. 30: Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. COX, and Mr. ARMEY.

H.J. Res. 31: Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. COELHO, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. STARK, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. MARTIN of New York, Mr. UDALL, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. LELAND, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. HENRY, Mr. AUCCOIN, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DIXON, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. WALSH, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. DYMALLY, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. FRANK, Mr. KOLTER, and Mr. MAZZOLI.

H.J. Res. 34: Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. SCHUETTE, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. LENT, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. COURTER, Mr. WHITTAKER, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. DELAY, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. PORTER, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. SKEEN, and Mr. GALLO.

H. Con. Res. 7: Mr. CONTE.

H. Res. 20: Mr. MOODY, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. FAUNTROY, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. YATES, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. WISE, Mr. APPLEGATE, Mr. CLAY, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. PORTER, Mr. WEISS, Mr. WALSH, Mr. ASPIN, Mr. ROE, Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. TANNER, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. DIXON, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. ANDREWS, and Mr. VOLKMER.

H. Res. 21: Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS, Ms. OAKER, Mr. GORDON, Mr. PENNY, Mr. FRANK, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. SHUMWAY, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. DURBIN, and Mrs. MORILLA.

H. Res. 27: Mr. GALLO, Mr. WOLF, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. WALKER, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. BUNNING, and Mr. MORRISON of Washington.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

10. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the City Council, Cambridge, MA, relative to public housing tenants; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

11. Also, petition of the Thurston County Fire Commissioners Association, Olympia, WA, relative to standards for safety within the fire service; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

12. Also, petition of the Township Committee, Township of Millstone, Perrineville, NJ, relative to a resolution of appreciation for the efforts of their congressional representative concerning the siting of a toxic waste incinerator; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

13. Also, petition of the North Atlantic Assembly, Hamburg, Germany, relative to the North Atlantic Alliance; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

14. Also, petition of Mr. Rodney D. Strand, Cle Elum, WA, relative to a redress of grievances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

15. Also, petition of Mr. Edward B. Atkinson, Yakima, WA, relative to a redress of grievances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.